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#### CHARLES ALEXANDER, PUBLISHER, No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET, THREE DOORS BELOW CHESNUT .- TERMS \$8 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

THE LAY OF THE WANDERING ARAR. "Away, away, my barb and I,"

As free as wave, as fleet as wind, We sweep the sands of Araby, And leave a world of slaves behind!

Tis mine to range in this wild garh, Nor e'er feel lonely, though aione : I would not change my Arab barb, To mount a drowsy Sultan's throne Where the pale stranger dares not come,

Proud o'er my native sands I rove ; An Arab tent my only home. An Arab maid my only love!

Here freedom dwells without a tear-Coy to the world, she loves the wild; Who eyer brings a fetter here, To chain the desert's fiery child !

What though the Frank may name with scorn Our barren clime, our realm of san! There were our thousand fathers born-Oh, who would scorn his father's land!

It is not sands that form a waste. Nor laughing fields a happy clime; The spot the most by freedom grac'd, Is where man feels the most sublime!

"Away, away, my barb and I," As free as wave, as fleet as wind, We sweep the sands of Araby, And leave a world of slaves behind!

From the India Gazette.

RUNJEET SINGH AND HIS COURT. A short distance from the town of Kapathalah, the Mission was mot by a deputation from Futty Singh. The cortege was formed of four or five elephants, escorted by 250 ill-mounted and ill-dressed horsemen, who formed a street for the Mission to pass through. They escorted the Mission to their encampment, and in the evening Futty Singh paid a visit to the Miswhich was a few hours afterwards re-

The Mission were received in a very large fine garden, in which was a good upper-roomed pucka house, apparently having several sides or wings. It was in an unfinished state, but, when completed, will have much the appearance of a handsome English residence. The most conspicoous present was Sirdar Jewalla Singh, Cavalry commanding 1,500 men. He wore a white turban, fitting tight to the head, and which rose in a somewhat conical form in front, round which was a blaze of gems, and from which hung a large globular emerald. In the turban, slanting to one side, there was a slender plume of heron feathers, chastely united at the end by three golden sprigs. Round his neck he were a double row of large beautiful pearls.— Alternately at each sixth pearl an emerald of about half an inch square intervened. This necklace was fitted tight to the neck, while another, larger and more valuable, (also a double row,) hung loosely round his breast. None of the pearls was less in size than a large English pea. On each arm he had a splendid armlet, composed of three emeralds of about an inch of diamonds, rubies, and pearls. His wrists were also decorated with massy gold bangles, profusely set off with flat diamonds. The folds of his vest were secured at the breast by a golden clasp, with a profusion of diamonds. His sword was surmounted by a golden handle. His nether garments were in strict conformity to Punjaub dandyism, and contained about fifty yards of fine

The town of Kapathalah is small and dirty, and but thinly inhabited. Many of the buildings appeared in a state of dilapidation, and others seemed but half built. Futty Singh had commenced on a pucka fort a short distance from the town; but a hint having been received that the thing would not be agreeable to the ruler of the Punjaub, the building of it was abruptly stopped. One round bastion only appears to have attained any degree of forwardness. In the rains the entire of the country, as far as the Hyphasis, is one sheet of water, and communication between different places is generally carried on by means of boats. The present channel of the Hyphasis is about 300 yards broad, but the extreme width in the rains cannot be less than a mile and a quarter. The current of this river is described as very slack, and the depth varies from five to ten feet. The Mussion was supplied with excellent boats for crossing the river, and the troops of cavalry were ferried over in 27 minutes.

On the last march to Amrister, the Mission from the Court, composed of some hundreds of met- at day-break by a large procession horse and foot, with many of the Nobles, and eaded by Shere Singh, Runjeet's second son, a handsome looking young man, about 26 years of age, and five feet eight inches high. He is a it, short-necked, well proportioned, and rong looking man, with a rather fair com-His countenance is handsome, with a sion. His countenance is managed in not susted of being too cordial towards the English. The young Prince and his Nobles were mount-

on elephants; their elegantly caparisoned eds being led. All the persons forming the ocession were a costume of the same colourviz: bright amber, which had a rich effect. The young Chief and many of the courtiers were heir golden plumes, and some the heron plume on the right side of the turban, which slightly inclined forward. Shere Singh's state elephant was not the least conspicuous object in the pageant. The fine animal had round his neck a costly collar of embossed gold, divided into circles of about eighteen inches in circumference, and linked together. These golden circles were somewhat convex in shape, and reached as far as the elephant's chest. From each ear also depended rolls of thickly twisted gold cord. The jowl was made of the linest crimson velvet, profusely embroidered with gold. This was urmounted by a richly and chastely embossed gold howdah. The day the meeting took place it rained uncommonly heavy, which was hailed by the astrologers as a prognostic of a most auspicious nature-auguring a growing friendship between the two governments that would flourish for ages.

On reaching their ground the Mission found that the Sovereign of the Punjaub had not been forgetful of their comforts. Three coltages had been crected for the Mission, each having a verandsh all round, with bedding, &c. All kinds of provision and forage had also been provided, with plenty of sweetmeats; but these, with an over-scrupulous delicacy, it strikes us, on the part of the Mission, were declined.

Next day the Bertish Mission went in state to pay a visit to the Maha Rajah. The officers of Mission were mounted on elephants, preceded by the troops of cavalry, and the rear was brought up by the company of infantry forming the other moiety of the escort. On their way to the place, situated in the Bambaugh, they were

flank of the Mission, and in this manner accompanied it to within two hundred yards of the outer gate of the palace, where it was received into a street composed of a battalion of infantry who, for the sake of popularity, frequently perand a regiment of dismounted cavalry. Immemits their turbulence to go unpunished. There diately at the head of this military avenue, and as the Mission turned into the Palace, were placed two pieces of horse artillery, which gave very tolerable salute. The Mission proceeded across a bridge into a kind of court-yard or open space, where the escort remained, while the British gentlemen entered the second gateway into the garden, in the centre of which is the Palace. The walk leading to it from the gate is wide and paved, and on this occasion was lined on each side by scarlet cloth kannauts. At certain intervals there suspended overhead handsome canopies of shawl and cloth. When within twenty yards of the Palace the gentlemen of the Mission dismounted from their elephants. From the place at which they dismounted to the presence there was a dais of fine cloth. The Maha-Rajah sat in state in a large open room or verandah, which was carpeted with a shawl, and overhead was a beautifully worked shawl canopy. On the near approach of the gentlemen of the Mission, the Ruler of Cashmere arose and advanced some steps to meet Capt. Wade, whom he embraced, after which the other gentlemen, in succession, paid their compliments to Runjeet, always, however, keeping the head covered. They then took their seats on silver chairs, with crimson and yellow velvet cushions; Runjeet in an elegant gold embossed chair. After a short pause they were each separately introduced to the Maha-Rajah by one of the Ministers. After this ceremony the Governor-General's letter was read n open Court, which appeared to afford the most lively satisfaction to all, especially Runjeet himself. Shere Singh appeared thoughtful, or indifferent, while a smile of dubious meaning for the most part passed over his lips. After the letter was read, Lord Amherst's presents were displayed, and pronounced to be handsome .-Among them were two English stallions, a four barrelled gun, a musical dressing-case, &c.; there was a quantity of shawls, also, which, perhaps, the Sovereign of Cashmere held less in estimation than articles of a more exotic nature; there was also a handsome and valuable head-piece for the Rannee, an elephant with a silver howdah, &c. On the right of the Maha-Rajah sat the son of Dhan Singh, a pretty looking child, about five years of age, who appeared almost oppressed with his gorgeous and glittering garnishings; for diamonds, emeralds, and pearls, appeared to be so studded and heaped upon the boy's person, that he seemed more like a casket of gems than a young courtier. On the left was seated the son of Futty Singh, already mentioned, a well grown youth, about 15 years of age; his dress was, perhaps, not less costly than the others, but a more happy and less cumbersome arrangement of jewels gave a greater degree of elegance to his appearance. On the second seat from the left sat Rajah's second son, Shere Singh, and the only one of his sons present; he. as well as the other Princes and Chiefs, were most magnificently dressed, and ornamented with the other in splendour of dress and decoration. The court-dress was of a rich yellow colour.

The old Chief himself was, if possible, the most gorgeously arrayed of all. In the centre of Runjeet's turban there was a costly ornament composed of various jewels, which were so arranged as best to set off each other: from this there was suspended by a small gold link a diamond of vast beauty and magnitude, in shape and size somewhat resembling a pidgeon's egg. On his neck, and reaching low down his bosom, he had a most beautiful pearl necklace. At the centre were ten of the size of musket bullets decreasing at the sides, till reduced to the size of peas, and none less. He had a smaller pearl necklace, a collar that fitted close to the neck, with pearls of the like size; and his wrists and ankles were similarly adorned. On his shoulders, and reaching quite across, in much the same manner as the wings of a light infantry officer, he had three rows of diamonds, the size of the end of one's finger. Round his loins were girded a glittering zone of rubies, emeralds, diamonds, and pearls, and in this girdle was stuck a dagger, ornamented to correspond. His shield vas in harmony with all this magnificence. Rather above the wrist he wore a kind of bracelet. of beautifully lucid, large diamond drops. In a word, it would require the pen of a Bowditch, or the descriptive powers of a Moore, to do full justice to the gallant splendor of the Punjaub chivalry.

There was a singular etiquette observed with egard to the distribution of the seats of honor; Rajah Dhan Singhi, Runjeet's great favourite, was seated on the ground, after the oriental fashion, while his child sat on a chair (an honorary distinction.) The same favour was granted Boodh Singh's brother, who sat in a chair on the left, while the conqueror of the Attock himself was seated on the carpet. Here our esteemed informant, for the first time, among the Asiatics, observed the custom of saluting with the left hand, it being immaterial, indeed, which hand is used. None of the European officers in Runjeet's service (Ventura, Allard, &c.) were present at this Durbar. On inquiry as to the ause of their absence, the reason given evinced delicate and generous consideration on the

part of Maha-Rajah. On the Durbar breaking up, the Mission went to see Runjeet's chargers. They were all large, fine-looking cattle, with rich and elegant housings. Runjeet's own horse, Kahar, was so splen didly caparisoned, that he appeared, according to our authority, as if sent by the genii. The colour of Kahar was a dark brown, and, according to European ideas, he was well limbed and had a fine shoulder. His saddle was covered with gold (and his other appointments corresponding,) inlaid with precious stones. The holster-pipes were made of embossed gold, wrought to represent the sunflower. The leaves and seeds were clusters of diamonds. Kahar's headstall was thickly studded with various jew-els in circles and squares. He had also three collars of worked gold, studded with lozenge-

shaped diamonds, pearls, &c. The city of Amritsir is about four miles circumference. It is about 400 yards S. W. from the Rambaugh or Palace, the space between being clear. A canal runs between the town and the Rambaugh. It appears to be very narrow, and not above four feet deep. It is supplied from the river Ravee. The town seems exceedingly populous. The approaches are capable of being rendered formidable; but did not appear so when the Mission resided there. The walls of the town are of thick mud, about 17 feet high. At some points there is a double, and at others a triple wall. The houses are all pucks. The streets are dirty, and have any thing but the odour of the Cashmerian rose. The m

Runjeet, handsomely accounted in a coat of the religious rites of which are performed by a highly polished steel mail. A body of Lancers set of military religious devotees, whose fanatinow approached, and divided itself on every cism leads them at times into most extravagant excesses. The insolence of the devotees, or Accallees, as they are called, is such, as sometimes to manifest itself to Runjeet himself personally mits their turbulence to go unpunished. There is a body of about 1,500 of these armed priests. There is no images to be seen in the Sikh temples. The Hunnundah is elaborately ornamented and furnished.

From the Literary Magnet.

THE MARVELLOUS HISTORY OF

MYNHEER VON WOODENBLOCK. He who has been at Rotterdam, will remember a house of two stories, which stands the Hague, Leyden, and other places. I once inhabited by the most ingenious artist that Holland ever produced,-to say noa frog. It is not with the fair Blanche, unfortunately, that we have at present any thing to do; it is with the old gentleman her father. His profession was that of a surgical instrument maker; but his fame principally rested on the admirable skill with which he constructed wooden and cork legs. So great was his reputation in this department of human science, that they whom nature or accident had curtailed, caricatured, and disappointed in so very necessary an appendage to the body, came limping to him might be, were very soon, as the vulgar saying is "set upon their legs again." Many a cripple, who had looked upon this deformity as incurable, and whose only consolation consisted in an occasional sly hit at Projourneyman, found himself so admirably intended to serve. fitted-so elegantly propped up by Mynheer Turningvort, that he almost began to doubt whether a timber or cork supporter was not, on the whole, superior to a mere common place and troublesome one of flesh and blood. And in good sooth, if you had seen how very handsome and delicate were the understandings fashioned by this skilful artificer, you tion yourself; the more especially if, in your see how it performed its duty. real toes, you were ever tormented with the yout or corns.

One morning just as Master Turningvort o (to speak classically,) and requested that he would immediately accompany him to the mansion of Mynheer Von Woodenblock. It was the mansion of the richest merchant in Rotterdam; so the artist put on cornered hat in one hand, and his silver headed stick in the other.

It so happened that Mynheer Von Woodenblock had been very laudably employed, a few days before, in turning a poor relation seldom stood upon ceremony with poor relations,) he had unfortunately lost his bato the bottom, he found, on recovering his that he was minus three teeth. He had at on his poor relation. first some thoughts of having his poor relation tried for murder; but being naturally of a merciful disposition, he only sent him to gaol, on account of some unpaid debt; leaving him there to enjoy the comfortable reflection, that his wife and children were

starving at home. A dentist soon supplied the invalid with three teeth, which he had pulled out of an indigent poet's head, at the rate of ten stivers a piece, for which he prudently charged the rich merchant twenty guineas. The Doctor, upon examining his leg, and recollecting that he was just then rather in want of a subject, cut it carefully off, and took it away with him in his carriage, to lecture upon it to his pupils. So Mynheer Woodenblock, aware that he had been hitherto accustomed to walk, and not to hop, and being, perhaps, somewhat prejudiced in fayour of the former mode of action, sent for our friend at the canal basin, in order that he might give directions about the substitute with which he wished to be supplied in the place of his lost member.

The artificer entered the wealthy burgher's apartment. He was reclining on a couch, with his left leg looking as respectable as ever; but with his right stump wrapped up in bandages, as if conscious of its own littleness.

"Turningvort, you have heard of my misfortune; it has thrown me into a fever, and all Rotterdam into confusion-but let that pass .- You must make me a leg; and it must be the best leg, sir, you ever made in your life."-Turningvort bowed. "I do not care what it costs"-Turningvort bowed yet lower--" provided it outdoes every thing you have ever yet made of a similar sort .am for none of your wooden spindleshanks. Make it of cork; let it be light and elastic, and cram it full of springs as a watch. I know nothing of the business, and cannot be as yet discover no symptoms. He happenmore specific in my direction, but this I am ed to be going in the direction of Leyden determined on, that I shall have a leg as canal; and when he came in sight of Myngood as the one I have lost. I know such heer Turningvort's house he called loudly your reward is a thousand guineas."

The Dutch Prometheus declared, that to more than human logenuity had ever done stant! You have made me a leg with a ven-

days, a leg which would laugh to scorn the mere common legs possessed by common

This assurance was not meant as an idle boast. Turningvort was a man of speculative, as well as practical science, and there was a favorite discovery, which he had long me.' been endeavouring to make, and in accomplishing which he imagined he had at last evidently not prepared for this new difficulsucceeded that very morning. Like all other manufacturers of terrestrial legs, he had ever found the chief difficulty in his progress towards perfection, to consist in its being apparently impossible to introduce into them any thing in the shape of joints, capable of being regulated by the will, and of performin the suburbs, just adjoining the basin of ing those important functions achieved unthe canal that runs between that city and der the present system, by means of the admirable mechanical construction at the keel say he will remember it, for it must have and ankle. Our philosopher had spent been pointed out to him, as having been years in endeavouring to obviate this great inconvenience; and though he had undoubtedly made greater progress than any body thing of his daughter, the prettiest maiden else, it was not till now that he believed himever born within hearing of the croaking of self completely master of the great secret. -- His first attempt to carry it into execution. was to be in the leg he was about to make the unhappy Mynheer Von Woodenblock

for Mynheer Von Woodenblock. It was on the evening of the sixth day from that to which I have already alluded, that with this magic leg. carefully packed up, the acute artisan made his appearance before the expecting and impatient Woodenblock. There was a proud twinkle in Turningvort's eye, which seemed to indicate that he valued even the thousand guineas, which he intended for Blanche's marriage n crowds; and, however desperate the case portion, less than the celebrity, the glory, the immortality, of which he was at length so sure. He untied the precious bundle, and spent some hours in displaying and explaining to the delighted burgher the number of additions he had made to the internal vidence, for having entrusted his making to machine, and the purpose which each was mit.

The evening wore away in the discussion, concerning wheels within wheels, and springs acting upon springs. When it was time to retire to rest, both were equally satisfied of the perfection of the work; and at his employer's earnest request, the artist consented to remain where he was for the remainder of the night: in order that early would have been puzzled to settle the ques- next morning he might fit on the limb, and

Early next morning all the necessary arrangements were completed, and Mynheer Von Woodenblock walked forth to the street was giving its final smoothness and polish to in exstacy, blessed the inventive power of a calf and ankle, a messenger entered his one, who was able to make so excellent a hand of his leg. It seemed indeed to act to admiration. In the merchant's mode of walking there was no stiffness, no effort, no constraint-all the joints performed their office, without the aid of either hone or mushis best wig, and set forth, with his three cle. Nobody, and even a connoisseur in lameness, would have suspected that there was any thing uncommon, any great collection of accurately adjusted clock work, under the full and well slashed pantaloons of the substantial looking Dutchman .-- Had it out of doors; but in endeavouring to hasten not been for a slight tremulous motion, octhe odious wretch's progress down stairs, by casioned by the rapid whirling of about slight impulse, a posterior (for Mynheer twenty small wheels in the interior, and constant clicking, like that of a watch, though somewhat louder, he would even himself lance; and tumbling headlong from the top have forgotten that he was not in all respects as he used to be, before he lifted his senses, that he had broken his right leg, and right foot, to bestow a parting benediction

He walked along, in the renovated buoyancies of his spirit, till he came in sight of the Stadt-House; and just at the foot of a flight of steps that led up to the principal door he saw his old friend Mynheer Vanoutern, waiting to receive him. He quickened his pace, and both mutually held out their hands to each other, in way of congratulation, before they were near enough to be clasped in a friend's embrace. At length the merchant reached the spot where Vanoutern stood; but what was that worthy man's astonishment to see him, though he still held out his hand, pass quickly by, without stopping even for a moment to say, "How d'ye do?" Yet so it was; but it was no fault of our hero's. His own astonishment was a thousand times greater, when he found that he had no power whatever to determine either when, where, or how his leg was to move! As long as his own wishes happened to conclude with the manner in which the machinery secraed destined to operate, all had gone on smoothly; and he had mistaken his own tacit compliance with its independent and apparently self-acting powers for a command over it which he found he did not possess. It had been his most anxious desire to stop to speak with Mynheer Vanoutern; but his leg moved on, and he was under the necessity of following it. Many an attempt did he make to slacken his pace, but every attempt was vain. He caught hold of the rails, walls, and houses; but his leg tugged so violently that he was afraid of dislocating

his arms, and was obliged to go on. He began to get seriously uneasy, at the consequences of this most unexpected turn which matters had taken; and his only hope was, that the amazing and unknown powers. which the complicated construction of his leg seemed to possess, would speedily exhaust themselves; of this, however, he could a thing is to be had; and if I get it from you, upon the artificer to come to his assistance. The artificer looked out from his window, with a face of wonder. "Rascal!" cried please Mynlicer Woodenblock, he would do Woodenblock, "come out to me this in-

I have been walking straight forward ever since I left my house; and unless you stop me vourself, heaven only knows how much farther I may walk. Don't stand gaping there: but come and relieve me, or I shall be out of sight, and you will not be able to overtake

The mechancian grew very pale; he was tv. He lost not a moment, however, in following the merchant to do what he could towards extricating him from so awkward a

predicament The merchant, or rather the merchant's leg, was walking very quick, and Turnings-

vort being an elderly man, found it no easy matter to make up to him. He did so at last nevertheless; and catching him up in his arms, lifted him entirely from the ground. But the stratagem, (if so it may called) did not succeed, for the innate propelling motion of the leg hurried him along with his burden at the same rate as before. He set him, therefore, down again; and stooping, pressed violently on one of the springs that protruded a little behind. In an instant was off like an arrow; calling out, in the most piteous accents, "I am lost! I am lost! -I am possessed by a devil, in the shape of a cork leg! Stop me! for heaven's sake, stop me! I am breathless! I am fainting! Will nobody shatter my leg to pieces? Turartist, perplexed and confounded, was hardly in a situation more to be envied .- Scarceknowing what he did, he fell upon his knees clasped his hands, and with strained and stareing eye-balls looked after the richest good, well disciplined, and effective soldiers. merchant in Rotterdam, running with the speed of an enraged buffalo, away along the canal, towards Leyden, and bellowing for help as loudly as his exhaustion would per-

Leyden is more than twenty miles from Rotterdam, but the sun had not vet set, when the Misses Backsnider, who were sitting at fected by the plague, but whom he found had their parlor window, immediately opposite the Golden Lion, drinking tea, and nodding to their friends as they passed, saw some one coming at furious speed along the street. His face was pale as ashes, and he gasped fearfully for breath; but without turning either to the right or the left, he hurried by at the same rapid rate, and was out of sight almost before they had time to exclaim, Good gracious! was not that Mynheer Von Woodenblack, the rich merchant of Rotter-

Next day was Sunday. The inhabitants of Hærlem were all going to church, in their best attire, to say their prayers and hear their great organ, when a being rushed across the market place, like an animated corpsewhite, blue-cold, and speechless; his eves fixed, and his lips livid, his teeth set, and his hands clenched.-Every one cleared away for it, in silent horror, and there was not a person in Hærlem who did not believe it a dead body endowed with this power of motion.

On it went, through village and town, owards the great wilds and forests of Germany. Weeks, months, years passed on; but at intervals the horrible shape was seen, and still continues to be seen, in various parts of the north of Europe. The clothes, however, which he, who was once Mynheer Von Woodenblock, used to wear, have all mouldered away; the flesh too has fallen from his bones, and he is now a skeleton in all but the cork leg, which still, in all its original rotundity and size, continues attached to the spectral form, a perpetuum mobile, dragging the wearied bones for ever and for ever over the earth.

May all good Saints protect us from broen legs; and may there never appear a mechanician like Turningvort, to supply us with cork substitutes, of so awful and mysterious a power!

HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES: MEANNESS OF NOLLEKENS.—My old schoolfellow, Smith, the grocer, Margaret street, has been frequently heard to declare, that whenever Mrs. Nollekens purchased tea and sugar at his father's shop, she always requested, just at the moment she was quitting the counter, to have either a clove or a bit of cinnamon, to take some unpleasant taste out of her mouth; but she never was seen to apply it to the part so affected: so that with Nolle en's nutmegs, which he pocketed from the table at the academy dinners, they contrived to accumulate a little stock of spices, without any expense whatever. He for many years mad at the table of what was at this time called the Royal Academy Club; and so strongly was he bent upon saving all he could privately conceal, that he did not mind paying two guineas a year for his admission ticket, in order to indulge himself with a few nutmegs, which he contrived to pocket privately; for as red wine negus was the principal beverage, nutmegs were used. Now it generally happened, if another bowl was wanted, that the nutmegs were missing. Nollekens, who had been frequently seen to pocket them, was one day requested by Rossi, the sculptor, to see if they had not fallen under the table; upon which. Nollekens actually went crawling neath upon his hands and knees, pretending to look for them, though at that very time they vere in his waistcoat pocket. He was so old stager at this monopoly of nutmegs, that he would sometimes engage the maker of the negus in conversation, looking at him full in the face, whilst he slyly, and unobserved as he thought, conveyed away the spice: like the fellow who is stealing the bank note from the blind man in that admirable print of the Royal Cock-pit, by Hogarth. I believe it is generally considered, that those who are miserly in their own houses, almost to a state of starvation, when they visit their friends or dine in public, but particularly when they are travelling, and know that they will be called upon with a pretty long bill,—lay in what they call a good stock of every thing, or of all the good things the landlord thinks proper to spread before them. This was cer-

met by Rajah Dhan Singh, brother-in-law of sacred temple of the Sikhe is the Hunnundan, before: and undertook to bring him, in six | geance !--it won't stand still for a moment ! | tainly the case with Nollekens when he visited Harrowgate, in order to take the water for his diseased mouth. He informed his wife that he took three half-pints of water at a time, and, as he knew the bills would be pretty large at the inn, he was determined to indulge in the good things of this world; so that one day he managed to get through "a nice roast chicken, with two nice tarts and some jellies." Another day he took nearly two pounds of venison, the fat of which was at least "two inches thick;" breakfast he always managed two musins, and got through a plate of toast; and he took care o put a French roll in his pocket, for fear he should find himself hungry when he was walkng on the common by himself .- Nollekens and his Times.

From the Salem Courier. 5

Militia System .- Right about face ! Can this e the way to make soldiers? Right backward wheel ! Where are the soldiers (?) going ? O, there they are. What do you call their position In line. What ! do you call that in line ? It wants untwisting. Shut pan! What is that fellow about? he has not any pan to his gun. He is going through the motions: just as well. Fire by company! (Pop! Pheuse! Bang! Psuseece!)
What a noise! why! do you call that a good fire? Very good-four guns went off-more than has gone off at once for three years .- What is that officer looking so grave for! The company is about to be dismissed, and the captain is about to address the soldiers. Ah! " fellow soldiers ! Accept my thanks for the discipline you have evinced, the subordination you have exhibited, and for the zeal you have shown. I have no doubt but that when your country calls for your services, that you will acquit yourselves as well on the field of battle, as you have on this beautiful parade ground. You are dismissed !" What ningvort! you have murdered me." The a running! Pop! Pheuse! Bang! and Psuseece again. Here is training! How much more military the soldiers walk. Yes! they have been training. Such are the effects of our Militia System. It is as easy to distil water from fire, as to make the militia, under the present regulations.

> CURE FOR BUGS .- It has been supposed that the cimex lectularius, or house bug, was un-known in England before the fire of London in 1666, and was introduced in some foreign timber employed in rebuilding the city; but we are told by Mouffett, that, in 1583, Dr. Penny was seat for in great haste to Mortlake, in Surrey, to visit two noble ladies who thought themselves afonly been severely bitten by bugs. These in-sects are exceedingly prolific, as the female lays numerous eggs in the cavities of the walls, or wood work; and these are hatched in about three weeks. In order to clear a house of bugs, the leading point is cleanliness in every respect.
>
> The first young begin to burst from the eggs
> early in spring, frequently even in Fabruary. At
> this season it is that the greatest attention is required. The bed infected by them ought to be
> stripped of all its furniture, which should be washed, and, if linen, even boiled, or if stuff hot pressed. The bedstead should be taken in pieces and dusted, and washed with spirits of wine in all the joints and crevices, for it is in these parts principally that the females deposit their This done, all the cavities should be filled with the best soft soap, mixed up with verdigris and Scotch snuff. On this composi-tion the young will immediately feed, after leaving the eggs (if any escape the cleaning) and will be destroyed, as will also such of the old ones as happen to be left. But for destroying the larvae of perfect insects nothing answers better than oil of turpentine impregnated with camphor. It is probable that the bulb of an onion or garlic, which, cut and applied immediately to the place stung, instantly removes the pain occasioned by the sting of a wasp, would be equally efficacious with regard to the bite of bugs .- Monthly Magazine.

> > HORSE MANSHIP.

The Moors frequently amuse themselves by riding with the utmost apparent violence against a wall, and a stranger would conceive it impossible for them to avoid being dashed to pieces; when just as the horse's head touches the wall they stop him with the utmost accuracy. To strangers on horseback or on foot, it is also a common species of compliment to ride violently up to them, as if intending to trample them to pieces, and then stop their horses short, and fire a musket in their faces .-- Upon these occasions they are very proud in discovere ing their dexterity in horsemanship, by making the animal rear up so as nearly to throw him on his back, putting him immediately after on full speed for a few yards, then stopping him instantaneously, and all this is accompanied by loud shouts and hollow

There is another favourite amusement. which displays perhaps superior agility. A number of persons on horseback start at the same moment, accompanied with loud shouts. gallop at full speed to an appointed spot, when they stand up straight in their stirrups, put the reins, which are very long, in their mouths, level their pieces, and fire them off: throw their fire locks immediately over their right shoulders and stop their horses nearly at the same instant. This is also their manner of engaging in action.

# ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

UNWHOLESOME MEAT.-The scandale filthy, and fraudulent practice of selling meat which no human being can venture to co but at the most serious risk to his health, prebut at the most serious real sorry to say, to a vails in this town, we are sorry to say, to a vails in this town, we believe to be the case in ails in the present than any other part of the kingdom. It is which several convictions do not occur, we can only attribute the constant recurrence of the offence to the reluctance of the magical of the offence to the reluctance of the magical of the offence to the reluctance of the magical of the offence to the reluctance of the magical of the offence to the reluctance of the magical of the offence to the penalties in all cases; as a conceive, though springing from the offence of the offence of the magical of the offence of sons were convicted of this offence, upon it mations before the Mayor.

The scarlet fever is raging with great fury at Ghent: no less than forty-seven children were carried off by it in three days.—Brussels Per

ber of students on Saturday week amounted to English law the day preceding, when Mr. And began his course. There are already 25 a dents in this class, a considerable proportion whom consists of the articled clerks of some the most eminent solicitors in town, who

themselves of the opportunity now afforded of improving their education. In no particular will the University of London be more useful than as supplying the means of a higher education to those destined for the different departments of the law. In the Latin, Greek, and mathematical classes there are between 60 and 70 each; these are students who have entered for their regular academical education. There are be-tween 70 and 80 in the natural philosophy stass, and about 70 in that of chymietry. There are not less than 130 medical students. - Times.

COBBETT'S CORN AGAIN .- " Cobbett," said one friend to another, "is making every thing of his corn—he'll make roast beef of it ment, I expect." "Corned beef, I suppose you mean," rejoined the other.

CAME & POACHERS .- On the night of the 23d ult. two men, named Knight and Broughton, were detected by the keeper of the Hon. C. Pettre, in the act of pheasant-shooting, in a wood ar Mount-nessing. Knight surrendered himself to the keeper's assistant without any resistbut the other attempted to escape; upon which the keeper fired, and Broughton, feeling himself wounded in a part in which honour is said to be most sensitive, turned back to avenge simself, and but for the finely aid of the assistant, who left his prisoner to protect his master, the contest would probably have terminated fatally. Broughton was severely wounded about the head in the scuffle, and both were eventually secured .- Essex Herald.

# APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED

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The following sppeal is made to yon, because the charges which have rendered it necessary were exhibited by your highest public functionary, in a communication designed for the eyes of all; and because the citiness of every State in the Union have a deep interest in

the reputation of every other State.

It is well known, that during the en.bargo, and the moseeding restrictions on our commerce, and also dur-ing the late war with Great Britain, the State of Mas-States. This calmony, having been engendered at a period of extreme political excitement, and being cond like the thousand others which at such times are fabricated by party animosity, and which live out their day and expire, has hitherto attracted very little attention in this State. It stood on the same footing with the charge against Hamilton, for peculation; ngainst the late President Adams, as being in favour of a monarchy and nobility, and against Washington him-self, as histile to France, and devoted to British intemembers of the party which circulated

The publication by the President of the United States, in the National Latelligencer of October last, has given an entirely new character to these charges against the etimess of Massachusetts. They can no longer be considered as the anonymous slanders of political partisans; but as a solemn and deliberate impeachment by the first megistrate of the United States, and under the responsibility of his name. It appears also that this denunciation, though now for the first time made known to the public, and to the parties implicated, (whoever they may be,) was cantained in private letters of Mr. Adans, written twenty years ago, to members of the general on by the President of the United States reprisen twenty years ago, to members of the general perfutent wenty years ago, to members of the general perfutence; and that he rentures to state it as founded to unequirocal evidence within his own knowledge. It was impossible for those who had any part in the affairs of Alassachusetts during the period in question, o suffer such a charge to go forth to the world, and decembed to posterity, without notice. The high official

to suffer such a charge to go forth to the world, and de-oced to posterity, without notice. The high official rank is the accuser, the silent, but baneful influence of the original secret denunciation, and the deliberate and unprovoked repetition of it in a public journal, authori-sed an appear to Mr. Adams, for a specification of the parties and of the evidence, and rendered such an ap-peal absolutely imperative. No high minded honorable man, of any party, or of any State in our confederacy, could expect that the memory of illustrious friends de-ceased, or the characters of the living, should be left un-defended, through the fear of awakening long extin-guished controversics, or of disturbing Mr. Adams' re-tirement. Men who feel a just respect for their own character, and for public esteem, and who baye a cor-character, and for public esteem. rement. Men who feel a just respect for their own responding sense of what is due to the reputation of others, will admit the right of all who might be supposed by the multiple to the c to be included in Mr. Adams ciation, to call upon him to disperse the cloud with which he had enveloped their characters. Such persons had a right to require that the innocent should not suffer with the guilty, if any such there were; and that the parties against who es against whom the charge was levelled, should an opportunity to repel and disprove it. Mr. as had indeed admitted that his allegations could not be proved in a court of law, and thereby prudently declined a legal investigation; but the persons implicated had still a right to know what the evidence was, which he professed to consider as 'unequivocal,' in order to exhibit it to the tribunal of the public, before which he had arraigned them./ He had spoken of that evidence as entirely satisfactory to him. They had a right to ascertain whether it would be alike satisfactory to impar-

tial, upright, and honorable men.
It being determined that this denunciation could not be suffered to pass unanswered, some question arose as to the mode in which it should be noticed. Should it be by a solemn public denial, in the names of all those who came within the scope of Mr. Adams' accusation, including, as it does, all the leaders of the federal party, from the year 1803 to 1814? Such a course, indeed, would serve in Massachusetts, where the characters o the parties are known, most fully to countervail the characters of Mr. Adams; but this impeachment of their character may be heard in distant States, and in future times. A convention might have been called of all who had been members of the federal party in the legislature during those eleven years; and a respectable host they would be, in numbers, intelligence, education, talents, and patriotism; yet it might then have been said- 'You mean to overpower your accuser by numbers; you intend to seize this occasion to revive the old and long extinc eral party; your purpose is to oppress by popular cla-r a falling chief; you are avenging yourselves for his ancient defection from your party; you are conscious of guilt, but you endeavour to diminish the odium of it by ing the number of your accomplices.' These had great weight, and the course adopted, after

reasons had great weight, and the course adopted, after deliberation, appeared to be free from all objection.

The under igned, comprising so many of the federal party that Mr. Adams should not be at liberty to treat them as unworthy of attention, and well as found that them as unworthy of attention, and yet so few that he could not charge them with arraying a host against him, ed to him the above letter of November 26th .-They feel no fear that the public will accuse them of presumption in taking upon themselves the task of vindi-cating the reputation of the federal party. The share which some of them had in public affairs during the pe-riod over which Mr. Adams has extended his charges insinuations, and the decided, powerful, and well ted influence enjoyed by their illustrious friends, ceased, most assuredly gave the undersigned a demand the grounds of the accusation; a right right to demand the grounds of the accusation; a right which Mr. Adams himself repeatedly admits might have been justly and properly exercised by each of them send was founded on the common ciple, recognized alike in the code of honour and of ce, that no man should make a charge the rights or characters of others, without give an opportunity of knowing the grounds on was made, and of disproving it, if untrue. To this plain and simple demand the undersigned received the answer contained in the above letter of Mr. Adams, lated on the 30th of December.

It will be seen that Mr. Adams altogether refuses to duce any evidence in support of his allegations. The mer part of his letter contains his reasons for that reand in the other part he repeats the original charges densive than before, dressing to him our letter, we thought we might rea-sonably expect, from his sense of what was due to him-self, as well as to us, that he would fully disclose all the which he professed to consider so satisfactory: and we telt assured, that in that event we should be fully to explain or refute it, or to show that it did not affect any distinguished members of the federal party.—
And if, on the other hand, he should refuse to disclose that evidence, we trusted that the public would presume, what we unhesitatingly believe, that it was because he had no evidence that would bear to be submitted to an impartial and intelligent community. Mr. Adams has adopted the latter course; and if the reasons he has usraed for it should appear to be unsatisfactory, our felow-citizens, we doubt not, will join us in drawing the ot will join us in drawing the

Mr. Adams first objects to our making a joint application to him, acknowledging the right of each one alone to inquire whether he was included in this vague and denunciation. It is not easy to see why any one should lose this acknowledged right, by uniting with others in the exercise of it; nor why this mere change of form should authorize Mr. Adams to disr gard our claim. ere are two objections to the course which he has seended to point ou', as the only one in which he could be approached on this occasion. Any more than the should have applied to him in that mode might have should have applied to him in that mode might have in been charged with arregance; and to each of them in turn be might have tauntingly replied, "that the app'i-cant was in no danger of suffering as one of the 'ieaders' schootta, and had no reseon to exculpate himsel from a charge conveyed in the terms used by Mr. Aer allowing to this d unociation all the weight that it can be supposed to derive from the personal or official

to solicit his certificate treasonable practican. Mr. Adams next objection as the representatives of a great and powerful party, which, at the time referred to, commanded, as he says, a devoted majority in the legislature of the Commonwealth; and he denies our right to represent that party. We have already stated the objections to a joint application by all who might be included in this denunciation, and to a separate inquiry by each individual; and some of the reasons which we thought justified the course which we have pursued. We certainly did not arrogate to ourselves the title of 'leaders;' and Mr. Adams may to ourselves the title of 'leaders;' and Mr. Adams may have pursued. to ourselves the title of 'leaders;' and Mr. Adams may-enjoy, undisturbed, all the advantage which that circum-stance can give him in this controversy. But we freely avowed such a close political connection with all who could probably have been included under that appet-lation, as to render us responsible for all their political measures that were known to us;—and we, therefore, must have been either their dupes, or the associates in their guilt. In either case, we were interested, and, as we apprehend, entitled, to make this demand of Mr.

As to the suggestion, that he spoke only of 'certain leaders' of the federal party, and not of the party itself, we certainly intended to deny our knowledge and belief that any such plot had been contrived by any party our letter. This language would include any number, whether large or small, who might be supposed to have leagued together, for the purpose suggested by Mr. Adams. There seems, therefore, to be but little ground for this technical objection, that we do not take the issue

tendered by his charge.

But we wish to examine a little further this distinction which Mr. Adams relies upon, between a political party and its leaders. From the nature of representative government, it results, that, in conducting the business of their legislative and popular assemblies, some individuals will be found to take a more active and conspicuous part than the rest, and will be regarded as essentially encing public opinion, whilst they are generally them-selves merely impelled by its force. But this influence, in whatever degree it may exist, is temporary, and i possessed by a constant succession of different persons Those who possess it for the time being, are called lead-ers, and, in the course of ten years, they must amount to a numerous class. Their measures and political ob-jects must necessarily be identified with those of their whole party. To deay this is to pronounce sentence of condemnation upon popular government. For, admit-ting it to be true, that the people may be occasionally surprised and misled by those who abuse their confidence into measures repugnant to their interests and duty, still, if the majority of them can, for ten years together, bo duped and led hoodwinked to the very precipice of bo duped and led hoodwinked to the very presquences, by their perfidious guides, 'without participating in their secret designs, or being privy to their existence,' they show themselves unit for self-government. It is not conceivable that the federal party, which, at it is not conceivable that the federal party of Massachusetts, will feel themselves indebted to the President of United States for a complement paid to their loyalty at the expense of their character for intelligence and in

It is in the above sense only, that a free people can recognize any individuals as leaders, and in this sense, every man who is conscious of having enjoyed influence and consideration with his party, may well deem himself included in every opprobrous and indiscriminate impeachment of the motives of the leaders of that party. peachment of the motives of the leaders of that party. But it would be arrogance to suppose himself alone in-tended, when the 'erms of the accusation imply a con-federacy of many. And while, on the one hand, it would betray both selfishness and egotism to confine his de-mand of exculpation to himself; so, on the other hand, it s impossible to unite in one application all who might ustly be considered as his associates. It follows, then, hat any persons who, from the relations they sustained that any persons who, from the relations they sustained to their party, may apprehend that the public will apply to them charges of this vague description, may join in such numbers as they shall think fit, to demand an expla-nation of charges which will probably effect some of them all. The right, upon the immutable principles of justice is commensurate with the injury, and should be adapted to its character.

Again, who can doubt that the public reputation of high minded men who have embarked in the same cause and maintained a communion of principles, is a con property, which all who are interested are bound to vin-dicate as occasion may require—the present for the absent —the living for the dead—the son for the father.

—the living for the dead—the son for the father.

If any responsible individual at Washington should de-clare himself to be in possession of unequivocal evidence, that the leaders of certain States in our confederacy, were now maturing a plot for the separation of the Sta might not the members of Congress, now there, from the States thus accused, insist upon a disclosure of evidence and names? Would they be diverted from their purpose libeller had not named any individuals, so there was no one entitled to make this demand? or would they be gatished with a misty exculpation of themselves? be imagined. They would contend for the ho-their absent friends, of their party, and of their States. These were among our motives for making this call. We feel an interest in all these particulars, and especially in the unsullied good name of friends and associates, who, venerable for eminent talents, virtues and public services, have gone down to the grave unconcious of any imputation on their characters.

Mr. Adams admits our right to make severally, the

nquiries which have been made jointly; though in a pasage eminent for its equivocation, he expresses a doubt whether we can come within the terms of his charges. On this remarkable passage we submit one more of ration. As Mr. Adams declares that he well know from vation. As Nr. Adams occiares that he well knew from unequivocal evidence the existence of such treasonable designs, he must have known, whether the parties who addressed him were engaged in those designs. Why then resort to the extraordinary subterfuge, that if the the signers, of that letter were not leaders, then the charges did not refer to them?

There is then no right on the part of Mr. Adams to prescribe to the hijured parties, (and all are injured who may be comprehended in his vague expressions) the precise form in which they should make their demand. And his refusal to answer that which we have made is a crowd, should protest against answering to the com-plaint of any whom he had actually wounded, because hey could not prove that his aim was directed at them

Another reason assigned by Mr. Adams for his refusal to name the individuals whom he intended to accuse, is that it might expose him to a legal prosecution. He certainly had not much to apprehend in this respect from any of the undersigned. As he had originally announced that he had no legal evidence to prove his charge, and the undersigned had nevertheless called on him to pro-duce such as he did possess, he must have been sufficient ly assured that their purpose was not to resort to a court of justice, but to the tribunal of public opinion; and that they had virtually precluded themselves from any other

Mr. Adams suggests another objection to naming the parties accused, on account of the probable loss of evi-dence, and the forgetfulness of witnesses, after the lapse f twenty years.

btedly now possesses all the evidence that he had in October last, when he published his statement. had in October last, when he published his statement. If he then made this grave charge against certain of his fellow cit zens, with the knowledge that there was no evidence by which it could be substantiated, where was his sense of justice? If he made it without inquiring, and without regarding, whether he had any such evidence or not, intending if called upon to shield himself from re-

sponsibility by suggesting this loss of documents and proofs, where was then his self-respect?

But did it never occur to Mr. Adams that the parties accused might also in this long lapse of time have lost the proofs of their innocence? He has known for 20 years past, that he had made this secret denunciation of his ancient political friends; and he must have anti-cipated the possibility that it might at some time be ade public, if he had not even determined in his own nind to publish it hims . If. He has therefore had areple opportunity, and the most powerful motives, to preserve all the evidence that might serve to justify conduct outhat occasion.

On the other hand, the parties that were accused. and especially those venerable patriots who during this long interval have despended to the grave, unconscious of guilt, and ignorant that they were even suspected, have foreseen no necessity, and had no motive whatever to preserve any memorial of their innocence. We venture to make this appeal to the conscience of Mr. Adams himself.

Mr. Adams, in one passage, appeals to the feelings of the undersigned, and intimates his surprise that they should have selected the present moment for making should have selected the present their demand. He did them but justice in supposin that this consideration had its influence on their Their only fear was that their appeal might be consi dered as an attack on an emiaent man, whom the public favor seem to have descrited. But the undersigned had no choice. Their accuser had selected his owntime for bringing this subject before the world; and they were compelled to follow him with their defence, or consent that the seal should be set to their own reputations, and on those of their deceased friends forever. on those of their deceased richus forever. We said with truth, that it was not our design nor wish to produce an effect on any political party or question. We were not aware that our appeal might lead to such measures as would seriously affect either Mr. Adams or ourselves in the public opinion. But whilst we did not wish for any such result, so neither were we disposed to shrink

The n-cessity of correcting some mistakes in a letter of Mr. Jefferson, which had been lately published, is assigned by Mr. Adams as a reason for his pub leation. of Mr. Jeffer If that circumstance has brought him before the public at a time, or in a manner injurious to his feelings or unpropitions to his political views and expectation are not responsible for the consequences. We would observe, however, that it would have been apparently a very easy task to correct those mistakes, without adding this unprovoked denunciation against his native state.

Finally, Mr. Adams declines all further correspondence with us on this subject, and even intimates an apprehension that he may have already condescended too far, and waved "even the proprieties of his situation," is giving us such an answer as he has given.

He very much inisapprehends the character of our institutions, and the principles and cried of his analysis.

men, if he imagines that any official tank, however ele-vated, will authorize a man to publish injurious charges against others, and then to refese all reparation and even explanation, lest it would tend to impair his dignity. If he is in danger of such a result in the present instance, he should have foreseen it when about to publish his charges in October last. If the proprietie of his situation have been violated, it was by that original transfer or the strategy of the proprieties of th nal publication, and not by too great con

answer to our call upon him, for an act of simple justice towards those who felt themselves aggreeved.

We have thus examined all the reasons by which Mr. Adams attempts to justify his refusal to produce the evidence in support of his allegations, and we again ap-peal with confidence to our fellow citizens throughout the United States, for the justice of our copelusion, that no such evidence exists.

The preceding observations suffice, we trust, to show

that we have been reluctantly forced into a controversy which could not be shunned, without the most abject de-gradation; that it was competent to us to interrogate Mr. Adams in the mode adopted, and that he declines a direct answer for reasons insufficient and unsatisfactory, thus placing himself in the predicament of an wa accuser.

Here, perhaps, we might safely rest our sppeal, on the ground that it is impossible strictly to prove a ne-gative. But though we are in the dark ourselves ith respect to the evidence on which he relies to justify his allegation of a 'project,' at any time, to dis-solve the Union, and establish a Northern confederaey, (which is the only point to which our inquiries ere directed) it will be easy by a comparison of dates, and circumstances, founded on his own admissions, to emonstrate (what we know must be true) that no such evidence applies to any man who acted, or to the easures adopted in Massachusetts at, and posterior to the time of the embargo. The project itself, so far is it applies to those men and measures, and probably diogether, existed only in the discempered fancy of

'This design' (he sais) 'had been formed in the

quence of 1803—4, immediately after, and as a consequence of the acque son of Louisians. Its justifying causes, to those that entertained it were, that connexion of Louisiana to the Union transcended the constitutional powers of the government of the United States. That it formed, in fact, a new confederacy to which the States, united by the former compact, were not bound to adhere. That is as oppressive to the interests, and destructive to the influence of the Northern section of the confederacy, whose right and duty it therefore was, to secode from the new body politic, and to constitute one of their own. This plan was so far matured, that a proposal ad been made to an individual, to permit himself, at the proper time, to be placed at the head of the military movements, which, it was foreseen, would be necessary for earrying it into execution.' The interview of Mr. Jefferson, was in March 1808. In May Mr. Adams ceased to be a senator. In the winter of 1808—9, he made his communications to Mr. Giles. In August 1809 he embarked for Europe, three years before the war; and did not return until three years after peace; and he admits the impossibility of his having given to Mr. Jefferson information of negotiations between our citizens, and the British, during the war

descending to declare, that he had no know edge of such negotiations. The other measures, to which Mr. Adams alludes were of the most public character; and the most im-portant of them better known, in their day, to others than they could be to him, residing in a fireign country; and if the chain by which these measures are conceted with the supposed plot shall appear to be wholly imaginary, these measures will remain to be sup ported, as they ought to be, on their own merits The letter from the Governor of Nova Scotia, as wil presently be seen, is of no possible significance in any view, but that of having constituted the only information (as he says,) which Mr. Adams communicated to Mr. Jefferson at the time of his first, and only confidential interview. It was written in the summer of 1807, this country being then in a state of peace. The lovernor's correspondent is to this hour unknown to He was not, says Mr. Adams, a 'leader' of the The contents of the letter were alto-Federal party. gether idle, but the effect supposed by Mr. Adams to e contemplated by the writer, could be produced only by giving them publicity. It was come to Mr. Adams without any injunction to secrecy. He he supposes, to accredit a calumny, that Mr. Jefferhis measures, were subs servient to France. That the British government were informed of a plan determined upon by France, to effect a conquest of the British Provinces on this continent, and a revolution in the government of the United States, as means, to which, they were first to produce a war be ween the United States and England. A letter of this tenor was no doubt shown to Mr. Adams, as we must believe upon his word. The discovery would not be surprising that British, as well as French officers, and citizens, in a time of peace with this counry, availed themselves of many channels for conveying their speculations and stratagems, to other innocent ears as well as to those of Mr. Adams, with a view b influence public opinion. But the subject matter of the letter was an absurdity. Who did not know that after the battle of Trafalgar, the erippled navy of France could not undertake to transport ever single regiment across the British Channel! And f the object was the conquest of the British Provinces the United States ale ne, how could a revolution in their government, which must divide and weaker it, promote their end?

The folly of a British Government in attempting give currency to a story which savours strongly of the burlesque, can be equalled only by the credulity of Mr. Adams, in believing it calculated to produce effeet; and if he did so believe, it furnishes a criterion by which to estimate the correctness and impartiality of his judgment concerning the weight and the applies tion of the other evidence which he still withholds, and from which he has undertaken with equal confidence to 'draw his inferences.' After the adjustment of the diplomatic preliminaries with Mr. Giles and others, Mr. Adams communicated NOTHING to Mr. Jefferson, but the substance of the Nova Scotia letter. If Ma Adams had then known and believed in the project (the 'key' to all future proceedings) it is incredible that it should not have been deemed worthy of disclu ure-at that time, and on that occasion. In this connexion we advert for a moment to the

emper of mind, and the state of feelings, which proably gave rise to, and accompanied, this commu tion of Mr. Adams. Circumstances had occurred tending to embitter his feelings, and to warp his judgmen Mr. Adams, just before the time of his interview with Mr. Jefferson, had voted for the embargo. He had been reproached for having done this on the avowed principle, of voting, and not deliberating, upon the Executive recommendation. He had been engaged with his colleague in a controversy on this subject .lis conduct, as he affirms, and as was the fact, had peen censured, in terms of severity, in the public press. The Legislature of Massachu-etts had elected press. another person to succeed him in the Senate of the U States, and had otherwise expressed such a strong and decided disapprobation of the measures which he had supported, that he felt compelled to resign his seat be ore the expiration of his term. These might be felt as injuries, even by men of placable temper. It is robable that his feelings of irritation may be traced ack to the contest between Jefferson a Adams. It is no secret, that the latter had cherished deep and bitter resentment against Hamilton, and cerother 'leaders' of the federal party, supposed to be Hamilton's friends. It would not be unnatural that the son should participate in these feelings of the fa-ther. When Mr. Adams visited Mr. Jefferson, and afterwards made his disclosures to Mr. Gites and others, having lost the confidence of his own party he had decided, 'as subsequent events doubtless confirm ed,' to throw himself into the arms of his father's opponents. But there was a load of political guilt, per sonal and hereditary, still resting upon him, in the opinions of the adverse party. No ordinary proof of his unqualified abjuration of his lare politics would be satisfactory; -some sacrifice, which should put his incerity to the test, and place an impassable barrier between him and his former party, was indispensable And what sacrifice was so natural, what pledge so perfeet, as this private denunciation! Nor does the effect eem to have been miscalculated or over-rated. Mr. Jefferson declares that it raised Mr. Adams in his mind. Its eventual consequences were highly, and permanently advantageous to Mr. A lams. And though be assured Mr. Giles, that he had renounced his party, without personal views; yet this 'denial,' considering had the good fortune to receive within a fer months, the embassy to Russia, connected with other circumstances,' which ended in his elevation to the residency, does indeed, according to his own priceples of presumptive evidence, require an effort of charity which believeth all things,' to gain it 'eredence.

To these public, and indisputable facts, we should not now revert, had Mr. Adams given us the names, and evidence, as requested; and had he foreborne to reiterate his injurious insinuations. But as they new rest wholly upon the sanction of his opinion, respect-ing evidence which he alone possesses, we think it but

may have heated his imagination, or disturbed his equanimity, and given to the evidence, which he keeps from the public eye, an unnatural, and false com-

We proceed then to a brief examination of the alleged project of 1803-4-of the Northern confede-

In the first place, We solemnly disarrow all know la the first place, it e estemnly that you do the ledge of the a project, and all remembrance of the mention of it, or of any plan analogous to it at that or any subsequent period. Secondly, While it is obviously impossible for us to controvert evidence of which we are ignorant, we are well assured it must be equally impossible to bring any facts which can be ndered evidence to bear upon the designs or mea sures of those, who at the time of Mr. Adams' inter-view with Mr. Jefferson, and afterwards, during the war, took an active part in the public affairs of Mas-

The effort discernable throughout this letter, onnect those latter events, which were of a public sature, and of which the natural and adequate causes were public, with the mysterious project, known only o himself, of an earlier origin and distinct source, is

the last degree violent and disingenuous. The cession of Louisiana to the United States, then first promulgated was a theme of complaint and issatisfaction in this part of the country. This could not be regarded as factious, or unreasonable, when it sadmitted by Mr. Alams, that Mr. Jefferson and imself entertained constitutional scruples and objecions to the provisions of the treaty of cession. thing, however, like a popular excitement grew out of the measure, and it is stated by Mr. Adams that this perject stumbered until the period of the embero in December 1807. Suppose then for the moment what we have not a shadow of reason for believing) that upon the occasion of the Louisiana Treaty, 'cer-tain leaders,' influenced by constitutional objections, admitted to have been common to Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Adams and themselves,) had conceived a project f separation, and of a Northern Confederacy, as the only probable counterpoise to the manufacture of new in the South, does it follow that when the pubtic mind become reconciled to the cession, and beneficial consequences of it were realized, (as it is conceded by Mr. Adams was the ease) these same whoever they might be, would still cherish the embryo project, and wait for other coningencies to enable them to effect it! On what auority can Mr. Adams assume that the project merely 'slumbered' for years, if his private evidence apies only to the time of its origin.

The opposition to the measures of government' in

1808, arose from causes, which were common to the people not only of New England, but of all the comnercial states, as was manifested in New York, Phi ladelphia, and elsewhere. By what process of fair reasoning then can that opposition be referred to, or nneeted with a plan, which is said to have originaed in 1804, and to have been intended to embrace nerely a northern confederacy ? The objection to the ouisiana Treaty was founded on the just construcion of the compact between sovereign states. It was relieved in New England, that new members could not be added to the confederacy beyond the territorilimits of the contracting parties without the consent of those parties. This was considered as a fair subeet of remonstrance, and as justifying proposals for an mendment of the constitution. But so far were the Federal party from attempting to use this as an addiional incentive to the passions of the day, that in a report made to the Legislature of 1813, by a commitee of which Mr. Adams' 'excellent friend,' Josiah Quincy was chairman, (Louisiana having at this time en admitted into the Union) it is expressly stated. that they have not been disposed to connect this great constitutional question with the transient cala mities of the day, from which it is in their opinion very apparently distinguished both in its cause and conse quence.' That in their view of this great constitu ional question, they have confined themselves to to ics and arguments drawn from the constituti with the hope of limiting the further progress of the vil, rather than with the expectation of rehef during the continuance of existing influences in the national administration.' This report was accepted; and thus the 'project' instead of being used as fuel to the flame, is deliberately taken out of it, and presented to the people by the 'leaders' as resting on distinct considerations from the 'transient calamit'es,' and for which present redress ought neither to be sought, or

the embargo imposed in December, 1807, nearly

all the delegation of Massachusetts was opposed. The pretexts for imposing it were deemed by her citizens a mockery of her sufferings. Owning nearly one third of the tonneg in the United States, she felt that her voice ought to be heard in what related to its security. De-pending principally on her foreign trade and fisheries or support, her situation appeared desperate under the operation of this law in its terms perpetual. It was It was a tter aggravation of her sufferings to be told, that its to preserve these interests. No people, at peace, in an equal space of time, ever endured severer rivations. She could not consider the annihilation her trade as included in the power to regulate it. To her lawyers, statesmen, and citizens in general, it appeared a direct violation of the constitution. universally odious. The disaffection was not confined to the federal party. Mr. Adams, it is said, and is not ontradicted, announced in his letters to the members of ongress, that government must not rely upon its own lends. The interval-from 1807 to 1812 was filled up by a series of restrictive measures which kept alive the discontent and irritation of the popular mind. Then followed the war, under circumstances which aggravated the public distress. In its progress, Massachusetts was deprived of garrisons for her ports -with a line of sea coast equal in extent to one third of that of a!! the other naritime States, she was left during the whole war alarm; a portion of the country invaded, and taken pos-session of as a conquered territory. Her own militis arrayed, and encamped at an enormous expense; pay a d subsistence supplied from her nearly exhausted treasury, and reimbursement refused even to this day. Now, what under the pressure and excitement of these mes ares, was the conduct of the federal party, the 'devoted najority,' with the military force of the State in their ands; with the encouragement to be derived from a conviction that the Northern States were in sympathy with their feelings, and that government could not rely on its own friends? Did they resist the laws? Not in: olitary instance. Did they threaten a separation of the States? Did they array their forces with a show of such disposition? Did the government or people of Massa-chusetts in any one instance swerve from their allegiance to the Union? The reverse of all this is the truth. Abar loned by the national government, because she declined, for reasons which her highest tribunal adjudged to be constitutional, to surrender her militia into the hands of a military prefect, although they were always equipped, and ready and faithful under their own officers. ertheless clung to the Union as to the ark of her safety, he ordered her well trained militia into the field, sta ioned them at the points of danger, defrayed their ex-penses from her own treasury, and garrisoned with them he national forts. All her taxes and excises were paid with punctuality and promptness, an example by no means followed by some of the States, in which the cry or war had been loudest. These facts are recited for other purpose but that of preparing for the inquiry, what becomes of Mr. Adams' 'key,' his 'project,' and his 'postulates?' The latter were to all intents and purposes,

use his language, 'consummated.' Laws unconstitutional in the public opinion had been macted. A great majority of an exasperated people were in a state of the highest excitement. The legislature (if his word be taken,) was under the management of the leaders.' The judicial courts were on their and the juries were, as he pretends, contaminated. A golden o portunity had arrived. Now was the winter of their discontent made glorious summer.' All the combustibles for revolution were ready. When, behold! instead of a dismembered Union, military movements, a orthern confederacy, and British alliance, accomplished at the favorable moment of almost total prostration of the credit and power of the national rulers, a small and peaceful deputation of grave citizens, selected from the anks of civil life, and legislative councils, assembled at rom whom they descended, and not unmindful of those who had achieved the independence of their country, they deliberated on the most effectual means of preserring, for their fellow citizens and their descenda civil and political liberty which had been won, and be-

queathed to them.

The character of this much injured assembly has been subjected to heavier imputations, under an entire defi-ciency not only of proof, but of probability, than ever befet any other set of men, discharging merely the du-ties of a committee of a legislative body, and making a public report of their doings to their constituents. These imputations have never assumed a precise form; but rague opinions have prevailed of a combination by the manner in which he speaks of that convention, adopt or countenance these imputations on its pro-dings, we may be excused for making a few more remaks on the subject, aithough this is not a suitable oc ion to go into a full explanation and vindication of iat mea-ure. The subject naturally resolves itself into four points

r quations: First, the constitutional right of a State to appoint degates to such a convention: Secondly, the propriety and expediency of exercising that right at that time: Thirdly, the ablects intended to be attained by it and

the powers given for that purpose by the state to the de-Fourthly, the manner in which the delegates exercised their power.

As to the first point, it will not be doubted that the people have a right 'in an orderly and peaceable manner to assemble to consult upon the common good,' and to request of their rulers 'by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer.' This is enumerated in the constitution of Massachusetts among our natural, essential, and unalienable rights; and it is re-cognized in the constitution of the United States; and who then shall dare to set limits to its exercise, or to We have already spoken of the state of public affairs and the measures of the general government, in the year 1814, and of the degree of excitement, amounting nearly to desperation, to which they had brought the mind of the people in this and the adjoining States. Their sufferings and apprehensions could no longer be silently endured, and numerous meetings of the citizens had

It was then thought that the measures called for such an emergency would be more prudently and safely matured and promoted by the government of the State, than by unorganized bodies of individuals, strongly ex-cited by what they considered to be the unjust and op-pressive measures of the general government. If all the citizens had the right, jointly and severally, to consult for the common good, and to seek for a redress of their grievances, no reason can be given why their legisla tive assembly, which represents them all, may not exer-cise the same right in their behalf. We nowhere find any constitutional prohibition or restraint of the exer-cise of this power by the State; and if not prohibited it to the State. We maintain then that the people had an unquestionable right in this as well as it other modes, to express their opinions of the measures of the general government, and to seek, 'by addresses, petitions, or remonstrances,' to obtain a redress of their grievances, and relief from their sufferings.

If there was no constitutional objection to this mode proceeding, it will be readily admitted that it was in all respects the most eligible. In the state of distress iger which then oppressed all hearts, it was to be apprehended, as before suggested, that large and fre quent assemblies of the people might lead to measures inconsistent with the peace and order of the community. an appeal was to be made to the government of the United States, it was likely to be more exectual if pro-ceeding from the whole State collectively, than if from insulated assemblies of citizens; and the application in that form would tend also to repress the public excite ment, and prevent any sudden and unadvised proceed ings of the people, by holding out to them the prospect of relief through the influence of their State government. This latter consideration had great weight with the legislature; and it is believed to have been the only move that could have induced some of the delegates that convention to quit the seclusion to which they had voluntarily retired, to expect themselves anew to all the fatigue and anxiety, the odium, the misrepresentations, calumnies, and unjust reproaches, which so frequently accompany and follow the best exertions for the public

If each one of the States had the right thus to seek redress of grievances, it is clear that two or more States might consult together for the same purpose and the only mode in which they could consult each other was by a mutual appointment of delegates for that purpose.

But this is not the only ground, nor is it the strong-

st, on which to rest the justification of the proceeding n question. If the government of the United States time of such distress and danger should be unable or should neglect, to afford protection and relief to he people, the legislature of the state would not only have a right, but it would be their duty, to consult together, and, if practicable, to fornish these from their own resources. This would be in aid of the eneral government. How severely the people of fassachusetts experienced at that time the want of this ability or disposition, in the general government, we need not repeat. If the legislature of a single State might under such circumstances emleavour to porvide for its defence, without infringing the national campact, no reason is perceived, why they might not appoint a committee or delegates, to confer with delegates of neighbouring States who were exposed to like dangers and sufferings, to devise and suggest to their respective legislatures measures by which their own resources might be employed in a manner no epuguant to their obligations as members of the A part of New England had been invaded and was then held by the enemy, without an effort by vasion, which was then threatened and generily expected, had taken place, and the New England States had been still descrited by the government, and left to rely on their own resources, it is obvious that the best mode of providing for their common defence would of all their forces. - The States originally possessed his right, and we hold that it has never been surren-

dered, nor taken from them by the people. argument on this point might tended; but we may confidently rely on the two conle, through their State legistatures or otherwise, to petition and remonstrate for a redress of their grievances; and the right of the States in a time of war and threatened invasion to make the necessary provisions for their own defence. To these objects as confined the whole authority conferred b egislature on the delegates whom they appointed .-They were directed to meet and confer with other lelegates, and to devise and suggest measures of relief for the adoption of the respective states; but not to represent or act for their constituents by agreeing

to, or adopting any such measures themselves, or in behalf of the states. But whilst we strenuously maintain this right of the people, to complain, and to remonstrate in the strong-est terms against measures which they think to be unonstitutional, unjust or oppressive, and to do this in the manner which they shall deem most conveent or effectual, provided it be in 'an orderly and peaceable manner; we readily admit that a wise peo-ple would not hastily resort to it, especially in this nposing form, on every oceasion of partial and emporary discontent or suffering. We therefor roceed to consider.

Secondly, the propriety and expediency of adopting that measure in the autumn of 1814. On this point it is enough to say, that the grievances that were suffered and the dangers that were apprehended atthat time, and the strong excitement which they produced among all the people, which is stated more particularly elsewhere in this address, rendered some neasoe for their relief indispensably necessary. If the legislature had not undertaken their cause, itappeared to be certain, as we have already suggested, that the people would take it into their own hands; and there vas reason to fear that the proceedings in that case might be less orderly and peaceful, and at the same

me, less efficacious. Thirdly. We have already stated the objects which our state government had in view, in propos-ing the convention at Hartford, and the powers con-ferred on their delegates. If, instead of these avowed objects, there had been any secret plot for a dismemberment of the Union, in which it had been desired to engage the neighbouring states, the measures for that purpose we may suppose would have been conducted in the most private manner possible. On the contrary, the resolution of our legislature for appointing their delegates, and prescribing their powers and duties, was openly discussed and passed in the usual manner; and a copy of it was in nediately sent, by direction of the legislature, to the Governor of every state in the Union

Fourthly. The only remaining question is, who ther the delegates exceeded or absued their powers As to this, we have only to refer to the report of their proceedings, and to their journal, which is deposited in the archives of this state.

That report, which was published immediately after the adjournment of the convention, and was soon after accepted by the legislature, holds forth the importance of the Union as paramount to all other considerations; enforces it by elaboarte reaoning, and refers in express terms to Washington's farewell address as its text book. If, then, no power to do wrong was given by the legislature to the convention, and it nothing unconstitutional, disloyal, or tending to disunion, was in fact done (all which is manifested of record,) there remains no pretext for impeaching the members of the convention by imputing to them covert and nefarious designs, except the uncharitable one, that the characters of the men justify the beltaf, that they che rished in their hearts wishes, and intentions, to do what they had no authority to execute, and wha in fact they did not attempt. On this head, to the people of New England, who were acquainted of the these characters, no explanation is necessary. -For the information of others, it behaves those of us who were to speak without reference to ourselves. With this reserve we may all be ermitted to say, without fear of postradiction, that they fairly represented whatever of moral, in tellectual, or patriotic worth, is to be found in the character of the New England community; that ey retained all the personal consideration and confidence, which are enjoyed by the best citizens, ose who have deceased, to the hour of their death, and those who survive to the present time. the satisfaction of those who look to self love, and to private interests as springs of human action, it may be added, that among the mass of citizens friends and connexions, whom they represented, were many, whose fortunes were principally vest-ed in the public funds, to whom the disunion of the States would have been ruin. That convention may be said to have originated with the people. Mea-

sures for relief had been demanded from immens numbers in counties and towns, in all parts of the State, long before it was organized. Its main and avowed object was the defence of this part of the country against the common enemy. The war then country against the common enemy. The war then wore its most threatening aspect. New England bausted, her taxes drawn into the national coffers.

The proceedings, and report of the convention, were in conformity with this object. The burden of that report consisted in recommending an application to Congress to permit the States to provide for their own defence, and to be indemnified with the expense, by reimbursement, in some shape from the National Government, or, at least, a poron of their own money.

This convention adjourned early in January. On

the 27th. of the same month, an act of Congress was passed, which gave to the State Government, the very power which was sought by Massachusetts, viz—that of 'raising, organizing and officering' state troops, 'to be employed in the State raising the their pay and subsistence. This we repeat, was the most important object aimed at by the institution of he convention, and by the report of that body. Had this act of Congress passed before the act of chusetts, for organizing the convention, that conact been anticipated by the convention, or passed before its adjournment, that assembly would have onsidered its commission as in a great meaure, merseded. For although it prepared and reported sundry amendments to the constitution of the United States, to be submitted to all the States, and night even, if knowing of this act of Congress, have ersisted in doing the same thing; vet, as this proosal for amendments could have n other modes, they could have had no special notive for so doing, but what arose from ring together; and from the consideration which night be hoped for, as to their propositions, from

hat circumstance.
It is thus matter of absolute demonstration, to all who do not usurp the privilege of the SEARCHEN of hearts that the design of the Hartford convention and its doings were not only constitutional and landable, but sanctioned by an act of Congress, passed after the report was published, not indeed with express reference to it, but with its principal features, and thus admitting the reasonableness of its general tenor, and principal object. It is indeed grevious to perceive Mr. Adams condescending to intimate that the Convention was adjourned to Boston, and in a strain of rhetorical pathos connecting his imaginary alot, then at least in the thirteenth year of its sge, with the 'catastrophe' which awaited the ultintal

proceedings of the convention.

That assembly adjourned without day, after makng its report. It was ipso facto dissolved, like other ommittees. One of its resolutions did indeed purport that 'if the application of these States to the overnment of the United States, (recommended in foregoing resolution,) should be unsuccessful, and eace should not be concluded, and the defence of hese States should be neglected as it has be these States should be neglected as it has been, since the commencement of the war, it will be, in the opinion of this convention, expedient for the Legis-batures of the several states, to appoint delegates to another Convention to meet at Boston on the third l'uesday of June next, with such powers and instructions as the exigency of a crisis, so momentous may require.' On this it is to be observed.

First, that the Convention contemplated in the foregoing resolution never was appointed; and never could have been, according to the terms of that reolution; because, as is shown above, the object of the intended application to Congress had been attained. And, secondly, if the contingencies men-tioned in that resolution had occurred, the question of forming such a new Convention, and the appoint-ment of the delegates, must have gone into the hands of new assemblies; because all the Legisla-tures of the New England states would have been dissolved, and there would have been new elections, before the time proposed for the second Convention. And, lastly, it is a matter of public notoriety, that the report of this Convention produced the ef-fect of assuaging the public acresibility, and operated to repress the vague and ardent expectations enterained by many of our citizens, of immediate and effectual relief, from the evils of their condition.

We pass over the claborate exposition of consti-

utional law in the President's letter, having no call nor any inclination at this time to controvert its leading principles. Neither do we comment upon, though we perceive and feel, the unjust, and we must be excused for saying, insidious mode in he has grouped together distant and disco occurrences, which happened in his absence from e country, for the purpose of producing, by th eollocation, a glaring and sinister effect upon the federal party. They were all of a public nature: — The arguments concerning their merit or demerit have been exhausted; and time, and the good sense of an intelligent people, will place them ultimately in their true light, even though Mr. Adams should continue to throw obstacles in the way to this har-

ontinue to throw obstacles in the way to this narmonious reaction of public opinion.

It has been a source of wonder and perplexity to
many in our community, to observe the immense difference in the standards by which public opinion has
been led to measure the same kind of proceedings,
when adopted in different States. No pretence is arged that any actual resistance to the laws, or forci-ble violation of the constitutional compact, has ever happened in Massachusetts. Constitutional quesms have arisen here as well as in other States. It is surprising and consolatory that the number has not been greater, and that the termination of them has not been less amicable. To the discussion of ome of them great excitement was unavoid cident; but in comparing cases with causes and effects the impartial observer will perceive nothing to authorise any dispuragement to this State, to the advantage of the pretensions of other members of the Confederacy.

On this subject weedisclaim the purpose of instr-

tuting individious comparisons; but every one knows that Massachusetts has not been alone in complaints and remonstrances against the acts of the national government. Nothing can be found on the records of her legislative proceedings, surpassing the tone of resolutions adopted in other States in reprobation of the alien and sedition laws. In one State, oppo-sition to the execution of a treaty, in others, to the nition to the execution of a treaty, in others, laws instituting the bank, has sounded the note of preparation for resistance, in more impassioned strains than were ever adopted here. And at this moment, claims of State rights, and protests against. the measures of the national government, in terms, for which no parallel can be found in Massachusetts, are ushered into the halls of Congress, under the most solemn and imposing forms of State authority. It is not our part to censure or to approve these pr eeedings. Massachusetts has done nothing at any time in opposition to the national government, and she has said nothing at any time in derogation of its powers, that is not fully justified by the constitution, and not so much as other States have said, with more decided emphasis; and, it is believed, with the stimulus of the same actual grievances, are no longer at a loss to account for the prevale of these prejudices against this part of the Union since they can now be traced, not only to calumn openly propagated in the season of bitter content by irritated opponents, but to the secret and hithert unknown aspersions of Mr. Adams.

Mr. Jefferson, then at the head of government, declares that the effect of Mr. Adams' communication to him at their interview in March, 1808, was such on his mind, as to induce a change in the system . his administration. Like impressions were do less made on Mr. Giles and others, who then gave direction to the public sentiment. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, if Mr. Adams had not seen fit to proclain to the world his former secret denun tion, there had still been room to hope that those impressions would be speedily obliterated; that odious distinctions between the people of different States would be abolished; and that all would come to feel a common interest in referring symptoms of excitement against the procedure of the national go-vernment, which have been manifested successively on so many oceasions, and in so many States, to the feelings, which, in free governments, are always roused by like causes, and are characteristic, not of a factious but a generous sensibility to real or sup-posed usurpation. But Mr. Adams returns to the charge with new animation; and by his political le-gacy to the people of Massachusetts, undertakes to entail upon them lasting dishonour. He re-affirms his convictions of the reality of the old project, persists in connecting it with later events, and dooms himself to the vocation of proving that the federal party were either traitors or dupes. Thus he again (but not like a healing angel) troubled the pool, and we know not when the turbid waters will subside.

It must be apparent, that we have not sought, but have been driven into this unexpected and unwelcome controversy. On the restoration of peace in 1815, the federal party felt like men, who, as by a miracle, find themselves safe from the most appr ing peril. Their joy was too engrossing to per indictive recurrence to the causes of that peril .-Every emotion of animosity was permitted to sub-Adams's publication, they had cordially joined in the general gratulation on the prosperity of their country, and the scenrity of its institution. They

t of the duration of civil liberty, according These objects being secured, they cheernsoever the people might call to places of

h such sentiments and feelings, the public not but participate in the astonishment of the un-iqued, at the time, the manner, and the nature, fr. Adams's publication. We make no attempt nign motives to him, nor to comment on such as be imagined.

cause of past controversies, passing, as the e, to oblivion among existing generations, and acing themselves, as they most do, for the im-ial serutiny of future historians, the revival of a san be no less distanteful to the public, than ful to us. Yet, it could not be expected, that le Mr. Adams, from his high station sends forth unded suggestions of his imagination, or usy, as materials for present opinion, and e history, we should, by silence, give counte-to his charges; nor that we should neglect to te the reputation of ourselves, our associates. our Fathers

H. G. OTIS. SRAEL THORNDIKE, T. H. PERKINS, WILLIAM PRESCOTT, DANIEL SARGENT, JOHN LOWELL WILLIAM SULLIVAN, CHARLES JACKSON WARREN DUTTUN, BENJ. PICKMAN,

HENRY CABOT

Son of the late George Cabot. C. C. PARSONS, on of I benishi us Parsons, Esq. deceased. ton, January 28, 1829.

beeribed the for going letter, and not the Re-, for the following reasons: Mr. Adons, in his tement published in the National Intelligencer, ke of the lenders of the Federal party, in the 1808 and for several pears previous, as engaged a systematic opposition to the general governhaving for its object the dissolution of the

y by the aid of a foreign power. As a proof of the disposition, particular allusion is made to the my late father, whose efforts in that cause are pro-bly remembered; and was the reason of remembered; and was the reason of my joining application to Mr. Adams to know on what a charge was founded. If this construction of ent needs confirmation, it is to be for one of the letters published in Salem as Mr.

Mr. Adams, in his answer, has extended the accution to a subsequent period. In the events of that me I have not the same interest as in those prece-ding it; and as the Reply was necessarily co-exmive with the answer, that reason prevented me om joining in it. I take this opportunity, however, my for myself, that I find in Mr. Adams's anascer that reason prevented me tion of the charges; and, in reply to tha on of his letter particularly addressed to me, at I have seen no proof, and shall not readily beeve, that any portion of my father's political course to be attributed to the influence there suggested.
FRANKLIN DEXTER.

Boston, January 28, 1829



### PHILADELPHIA:

VEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, 1829.

We publish, to-day, the appeal of Mr. Drus and other gentlemen of Massachu-These gentlemen say, in the advertisement o the pamphlet which contains the corresdence and the appeal:-" If the result hould be, either to fix a stigma on any citiexhibit Mr. Adams as the author of an founded and calumnious charge, those the have made this publication will have he consolation of reflecting that it is not they who began this controversy, and hat they are not answerable for its result. That result they cheerfully leave to an impartial and discerning public; feeling assured that the most thorough investigation will serve only more fully to prove the futility of the accusation."

That the letter of Mr. ADAMS contains little or nothing to substantiate the accusation, is already acknowledged by many who have supported, and by some who still adhere to him. The New York American, for instance, thinks that his charges have not been at all sustained by proof or probability:" though he entertains no doubt that Mr. ADAMS believed and still believes them. On the validity of the reasons given

Mr. ADAMS, for withholding the names and the evidence called for, we do not un-Portake to decide; but his allusion to the bility of a future disclosure leads naturally to the remark, that some of those reasons are such as cannot but gain strength e; and if sufficient to justify silence fill be thought to command it here-

cording to a report lately made to the ry of State, there are now above eight ousand six hundred common school distreets in that state. In the schools from which reports have been received, 468,205 scholars have received instruction, for an average period of eight months, in the year 1828. In the same districts, the whole number of children, between the ages of five and fifteen years, is 449,113. Since the preceding annual report, the number of children taught in the common schools of the state has increased 26,349. During the year 1628, the sum of \$202,353 was paid to the districts which have made reports. Of this, \$100,000 came from the state treasury. \$119,209 from a tax on the towns, and \$13,-135 from a local fund in certain towns.

# CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. TAZEWELL from the select Committee appointed to ascervotes given for President and Vice President of lar, perhaps, as can be found on record, and esreference to that subject, which was adopted. lation of this city has increased within the last Mr. TALEWELL was elected, by ballot, teller of year. . the votes, on the part of the Senate.

mesious of no deviation from patriotic duty, remainder of the term for which Mr. BATEMAN when the liquor is partly drawn off. These lids was elected, were communicated to the Senate by the Vick President.

Were not only contented, but grateful, in the

Two hours were spent in the consideration of

Executive business. In the House of Representatives, the resolutions offered by Mr. A. SMYTH, amendatory of the Constitution, were taken up after the presentation of petitions, when Mr. SERGEANT briefly continued his observations, but before he had spoken many minutes, the hour having expired, the discussion was arrested.

The various bills which were acted on in Com mittee of the whole on Saturday were then read a third time and passed.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road, when Mr. BARNARD addressed the Committee in favor of the bill, and was followed by Mr. DANIEL in opposition and in favor of the amendment.

Mr. VANCE then moved to amend the bill by adding a fourth section on the subject of the two per cent. fund, which was subsequently ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. BELL, the Committee then erose, and the House adjourned.

#### ITEMS.

The fifth number of the Southern Review, was pubished at Charleston, on the 2d inst. The contents are-The law of Tenures: La Motte Fouque's Romances Court of Chancery: Life of Erasmus: Brown's Philosophy; Origin of Rhyme; Saxe Weimar's Travels; Higgins' Celtic Druids; Walsh's Narratire.

The votes for President and Vice-President are to be opened, and the result declared, at Washington, this day,

The Oratorio, by the members and pupils of the American Conversatorio, was well attended last evening. The singing of a very young lady was particularly applauded.

Reports have been made to both houses of the New-York legislature, recommending the choice of presidential electors by general ticket.

The President has recognized Pelesforo Orea as Vice-Consul of the Republic of Columbia for the port of Philadelphia.

Thomas B. Reed has been elected a Senator in Congress from Mississippi, for 6 years from the 3d of next March. He succeeds Mr. Williams, who declined a re-election.

Terence Duffy has been fined \$150, at Savannah, for permitting negroes to play at shuffleboard on Sunday.

Messrs. Scott and Mowry, canal commission ers, and Mr. Guilford, engineer, have applied to the house of representatives of this state, to institute an investigation of their official conduct.

The Erie, Capt. Turner, having landed the American and Dutch ministers at Curracoa, had arrived at Pensacola, previously to the 14th ult. Com. Ridgely had hoisted he broad pendant on board the Erie.

Mr. Rush has so far recovered from his late severe illness, as to be able to resume his duties as Secretary of the Treasury. He transacted business at the Department on Monday.

In January last, two young men, of Franklin, Indiana, nearly related, quarrelled at the house of an uncle, while no one but his wife was present, and stabbed each other so desperately that the life of one was despaired of, and the other in a state little less dangerous. They are said to have been drunk.

A lemon of uncommon size was raised on Mr S. M'Cutchon's plantation at New-Orleans. It measured 14 inches in the circumference taken tween the stem and the opposite end fruit, and 14 1-2 when measured lengthwise About twenty others of the same size, produced on the same tree, were sent to this city.

The dwelling house of Mr. Peck, of La Grange, in the county of Orange, N. Y. was destroyed by fire on Thursday evening last, with nearly all the furniture.

The ship Jupiter, Capt. Clark, that arrived at New York in 13 days from St. Croix, has brought the remains of Alexander S. Glass, who died some time since at that place.

The Guerriere frigate and the St. Louis sloop of war, bound to the Pacific, anchored in Hampton Roads on Sunday, and will go to sea with the first fair wind.

The St. Louis (Missouri) Republican, of he 20th ult. says:-The steamboat Illinois struck a snag and sunk, a few days since, near St. Genevieve. She is lying in a shoal water, and will be raised without much difficulty.

The bill for a canal across the state of New Jersey, to connect the waters of the Delaware and Raritan, has passed the House of Assembly of that state, and will probably pass the Senate. It contains a provision which will stay proceedings in the enterprise until Congress agree to subscribe for 500,000 dollars of the stock, redeemable with interest at the pleasure of the

The N. Y. Enquirer says-It is not improba ble but that the gallant Com. Porter will return to this country from Mexico, sometime in April or May next.

Deaths during the past week in New-York, viz .- 25 men, 22 women, 23 boys, and 19 girls -total 89; 17 died of consumption, and 9 of convulsions.

Arrangements have been made for a grand circular hunt, at Greensburgh, in this state, on Saturday next. Fourteen marshalls and 68 captains have been appointed. No suttler is to approach within half a mile of the outer circle. until after the game is disposed of; and dogs, let lose before orders, to be shot.

Signor Garcia and family, have sailed from

Vera Cruz for Bordeaux, in the French Packet. The largest turnip we have ever heard of. says the Richmond Compiler, was exhibited on the 23d. Dec. at the house of the Rev. W. Davis, in Wilkes county in Virginia. It was three feet in circumference, nine inches in length, weighed twenty one pounds with the top, and sixteen pounds without. It was perfectly solid. There are witnesses to certify the fact.

The revenue collected at Vera Cruz in the month of December, amounted to upwards of 400,000 dollars.

The report of the City Inspector of the number of interments in the city and county of New-York during the year 1825, states them at 5181. which is exactly the number as in 1827; a coin tain and report a proper mode for examining the cidence, (the City Inspector remarks,) as singuthe United States, &c. reported a resolution in pecially when it is known how much the popu-

M. Franzins, a German economist, recom-Mr. DICKERSON's resignation of the office of mends floating lids to be employed to preserve Senator, and his credentials as Senator for the beer, which in common barrels becomes flat

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, dated Dec 2)th:-"His majesty's ship Redpole, on the Post Office Station, which sailed from this port about thirty-six weeks since, for the Brazils, has not yet returned, although several vessels which sailed subsequently, have arrived in due course. It is said that the Redpole had about two tons of specie on board, and it is feared that she has been jost at sea."

The paper-mill of Mr. Ayres, occupied by Messrs. Wellington & Hunting, of Milton, Vermont, was totally consumed by fire together with all its contents, on the morning of the 1st inst. at about half past one o'clock. The fire is supposed to have originated from the rag room, and was not discovered until the building and contents were enveloped in flames, too late to arrest its progress, or save a single article of the property, not even their account books. The mill was ensured at 2000 dollars, and its contents at 800. Total loss estimated at 5000 dollars.

We have received this morning New-Orleans papers to the 23d of January. The death of Father Antonio De Sedilla, which we mentioned yesterday, has filled the place with mourning. The funeral was to take place on the 22d, when all the papers were to be suspended for that day. The Legislature and the City Counsel resolved to attend the funeral as a token of respect for the high character of the deceased, and to wear crape on the arm thirty days Mr. Edward Livingston, on behalf of the New-Orleans bar, presented a resolution of that body to the different Courts in session, requesting a suspension of business on the day of the funeral which was assented to, and the Courts adjournd .- New York Evening Post.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. MONDAY, February 9 .- Pursuant to adjournnent, the Court met this morning at the Capi-

tol. Present, as on Saturday. Proclamation being made the Court was opened

No. 105. The people of Vermont, Plaintiff n error, vs. The Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. Writ of error to the Circuit Court United States for the District of Vermont, on motion of Mr. HUBBARD, of Counsel for the Defendant in error, dismissed for want of jurisdiction, with liberty to the Plaintiff in error to show cause to the contrary during the present term of the Court.

No. 53. Bank United States, Appellant, vs. Daniel Weisiger et. al .- The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. WICKLIFFE for the Appellees, and concluded by Mr. SERGEANT or the Appellant.

No. 51. David Hunt, et. al. Appellants, vs. Robert Wickliffe. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. BUCKNER for the Ap-

On motion of Hon. C. WICKLIFFE, JOHN Bell, Esq. of Tennessee, was admitted as an Attorney and Counsellor of this Court. Adjourned till to-morrow, 11, A. M.

COMMUNICATION. On Friday, the 13th inst, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (weather permitting.) the Hand in Hand Fire Engine will be played, at the corner of Arch and Fourth streets, for the purpose of exhibiting to the Firemen of this city a Spring, designed to relieve the Pipe Engineer of the weight of pipe and water.

> FOR THE DAILY CHRONICLE. WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

Twefth Night, one of the most delightful of HARSPEARE's creations, and the charming opera of Rosina, were played, last evening, to a very indifferent house, for KILNER's benefit. The actor showed, in this selection, more taste than judgment; for how did he expect to draw a large audience by two pieces with nothing but sterling merit to recommend them? Does not he know that William Tell and Virginius are the most popular of tragedies? and that the great attraction of the first is to see FORREST shoot an apple from Mrs. HAMBLIN's head, and of the other to see Coopen throttle Durr and Durr loll out his tongue?

For my part, being somewhat old-fashioned was satisfied to see Twelfth Night respectably acted, as it was, upon the whole.

KILNER, who played Sir Toby, was unfortunately suffering from a severe cold and hourseness, which sometimes made it difficult to understand his dialogue. ROBERTS, in Sir Andrew Aguecheek, was very good, and the conceited simplicity of the knight kept the audience in a constant roar of laughter. BLAKE's Sebastian did him great credit, and may be counted among his best things. Woon's Malrolio was very happily conceived, and performed with great judgment and discrimination. PLACIDE was successful in the obsolete character of the Clown, and hit off the humour of this once popular personage of the old drama in a style that proves him to be an actor of more than ordinary ntelligence. Mrs. BLAKE was not as happy in Viola as in many other parts, but her performance was neat and delicate. In the last scene, that in which she discovers hersef, she was excellent. Mrs. DURANG was a respectable Olivia. would hint to this serviceable actress that the prejudice against ladies rouging does not apply to the stage; and that a little more of the red will mend her complexion. Mrs. KINLOCH played, in Maria, with more spirit than usual, and consequently more to the satisfaction of the au-

The resemblance between Viola and her broher was very striking, and the mistakes occasioned by it, like those of the Comedy of Errors, among the most amusing things in the play. I never saw, either on or off the stage, a drubbing more ably bestowed, or more skilfully taken, than that which poor Aguecheek received from Sebastian. It might have been supposed that each had been accustomed to the same exercise, every day of his life.

Miss GEORGE, in Rosina, though her voice is rather weak for the stage, sang sweetly and with taste; and was deservedly cheered in one song. GREENE, who had " politely tendered his services for this night only," has not yet learned that Irishmen are not all dirty and vulgar. He gets applause, but not from those to whom his Bardolph first recommended him.

Between the comedy and the opera, the farce of Wool-gathering was repeated, in which BAR-RETT played Wander extremely well. COLLEY CIBBER.

# MARRIED.

On the 27th ult. by the Rer. W. L. M'Calla, Mr. CHARLES SHOEMAKER, to Miss ELIZA KNIGHT, all of this city.
On the 3d inst. by George M. Dallas, Esq. Mayor,
JOHN THOMAS, of Chester county, Pa. to REBEC-CAR. LEVICK, of this city.
On the 10th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Captain FRANCIS C. CAREY, of this Port, to Miss CATHA-RINE BURTON, of the Northern Liberties. At New Town, on the 26th alt. by the Rev. Mr. Burhand, Mr. JACOB MAYHEW, of Norwalk, Coun. to Miss CLARISSA PECK, of the former place.

# DIED.

On Thursday last, Mrs. SCHINOTTI, late of the Bowery Theatre, justly lamented by a numerous circle of friends, aged 22.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

LATEST FROM COLOMBIA. -- The brig Tampico, Captain Fisk, which arrived yesterday from Carthagena, brought papers to the 10th of January. We have been indebted to the Editors of the Reductor Espanol for a perusal, and an op-

portunity to make the following extracts:

It will be observed that the papers represent the state of things as very favorable, and the situation of the country as remarkably quiet and happy. A different picture however is presented by private letters, extracts from some of which will be found below. Both are probably exag-gerated on opposite sides. There is no news of the expedition against Peru having marched. A late Bogota paper says that Bolivar was on the way to Popayan, whence Obando had been compelled to retreat. The Liberator was to proceed to the frontier about the time the army should receive marching orders, but was not to cross till some time after it. He doubtless finds it very difficult to manage the complicated difficulties which surround him; and it is to be expected that he should act with arbitrary injustice when he can secure himself by no other means against the popular current.

livar left Bogota on the 28th December for Popavan-This was the latest intelligence. The inhabitants of the Valley of Cauca have

declared in favour of the government. The mail of the 24th brought very little news as the Carthagena paper states. Boltvar was at that time in Boiaca. Gen. Cordova was in La Plata, and was to march for Popavan on the 25th December. That city had been evacuated by Obando, who was moving towards Quito; as was supposed in Bogota, to meet a column which was marching against him from that direction, or, as was thought in Carthagena, because the Province of Buenaventura had shown itself hostile to the designs, by which his communication with the south was interrupted. With regard to any new plans for improving the finanical department nothing is made known, although it is said that the government are busily employed on

that important subject.

The army of Venezuela is spoken of as being on a most admirable footing. Some slight symp-toms of discontent with Bolivar had appeared there, which were immediately put down. The mail which reached Carthagenia on the

17th brought the following particulars: - Bolivar went to Neiba on the 30th November. Obando and Lopez had met with two, severe rebuffs from some of the government troops sent against them. The extensive vallies of Cauca, Buenaventura, and Choco were in the emovment of tranquillity, and had furnished troops against

Gen. Urdineta has officially declared that the privateer Joseph or Safo, is not authorized or countenanced by the Colombian government, nor any other cruizers of the same lawless char-

Accounts from Bogota were of a favourable nature. Perfect tranquility prevailed; and the militia are said to have shown enthusiasm in their adherence to Bolivar, when they were called out after the departure of the regular

Olmedo of Guayaquil had been nominated secretary of foreign relations. He has recently arrived in Peru from England.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE .-- Se cond Night of the re-engagement of Monsieur land Ma-dame CHARLES RONZI VESTRIS and Mademoidame CHARLES RONZI VESTRIS and Mademoiselle ROSALIE. First Night of the New Farce, called IS IT A LIE. This evening, Feb. 11, will be presented O'Kerf's Comedy, in 5 acts, 1st time this season, called WILD OATS; or, the Strolling Gentleman.—Rever, Mr. Barrett.—Sir George Thunder, Mr. Kilner.—Ephraim Smooth, Mr. Roberts.—Sim, Mr. Placide.—Tran. Mr. Sefion—Lady Amazanth, Mrs. Riske.— Trap, Mr Selion.—Lady Amaranti, Mrs. Blake.— Amelia, Mrs. Stickney. After the Comedy, Monsieur and Madam CHARLES RONZI VESTRIS, and Mademoiselle ROSALIE, will Dance a Grand Pas De Trois, composed by Monsieur Vestris. During the Dance will be exhibited the Splendid Palace, from the Barber of Swille, painted by Isherwood. The Entertainments to conclude with the new Farce, first time here, performed in London and New York with great success, called IS IT A LIE. Chatterton, Mr. Bar-rett.—Trance, Mr. Roberts.—Lord Stately, Mr. Blake. —Lucy, Mrs. Blake.—Maria, Miss Waring. To-morrow evening, Miss GEORGE'S second appearance.

Mr. E. FORREST kindly tendered his valuable services for the BENEFIT of the widow and children of before the public on that occasion, for the LAST TIME POSITIVELY, prior to his departure for New Orleans. Particulars will be duly announced.

Doors open at 51 o'clock .- The curtain will rise at 61

stra, \$1-Boxes, 75 cents-Pit, 50 cents-Gallery, 26 cents.

Places may be taken of Mr. Edmonds, at the Bos Office, from 10 until 3 o'clock.

# SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA. ARRIVED.

Schr. Amanda, Gifford, 6 days from Richmond, with

lour, to Captain. CLEARED.

Ship Ann, Bird, Savannah, Thomas E. Walker & Brig Swan, Harding, New Orleans, C. Price & Morsan.
Schr. Elizabeth, Stewart, Panama, E. F., C. F. Sib

Entered, at New Orleans, 20th, ship Chas. Wharton York, Philad.; brig Eunice, Stevenson, Jacmel; schr. Josefa, Tobasco. Cleared, barque Cavalier, Orne, Ha-vre; brigs, Wm. Hewes, Havana; Crawford, Luther, Charleston; William Henry, Johnson, Philadelphia. Departed, in tow, barque Cyrus Butler, Mauran, Liver-

In the River, ships Pearl, Teal, from Philad.; Java, ra, Portsmouth; Herschell, Hills, Philadelphia.
Eutered, 21-t, schr. Caler, Worth, St. Jago; sloop
Express, Spicer, St. Marks. Cleared, brigs Iris, Harding, N. York; Sabat, Clark, Boston; Criterion, Burk,
Baltimore.

altimore.

Beigs Goliah, and Remittance, got to sea 19th. NEW YORK, February 10.—Arrived, ship Jupiter Clark, 13 days from St. Croix, B. E. with rum and su gar. Passengers, Mr. Ridgeway, lady, child and ser vant, and one other. Sailed from St. Croix, 24th ult brig Eliza Davidson, Cartwright, for New York. Lef 27th ult. brigs Union, Renney, Boston, loading; Corsair, Goodrich, of do. waiting freight; Shepherdess New Haven, do.; Jane, Riley, of Bath, for Turk Island, soon. At West End, Carlo, Clear, for New York, loading; Cyno, Campbell, Philadelphia, uncertain; Baltic, Hoyt, New York, do. The brig Edwin, Crowell, of and for New York, sailed on the 23d. They have the remains of Mr. Glass for interment.

Ship Kentucky, Rathbone, from New Orleans, 22d

Ship Douglass, Bourne, 21 days from Laguira. Brig Exchange, Donaldson, from New Orleans, 14th

Brig Eugene, Frazier, from Philadelphia, and 18 hours from the Capes, with logwood and coffee. Sailed in company with schrs. James Burrell, for Providence; and Palm, Halifax; brigs Delaware, St. Thomas; Apollo. Port au Prince : Se

Brig Edwin, Crowell, 17 days from St. Thomas, with pimento, coffee, &c. Passengers, E. S. Ely, J. Greenfield, H. Howard, lady and 3 children. Sailed in company with brig Frances Augusta, of Topsham, for Wilmington, N. C. The schr. Superior, Marston, just arrived in 25 days from Wilmington, N. C. Vessels left before remorted.

before reported.

Schr. Seperb Hope, Oliver, of Harwich, 17 days from Turks Island, with salt. Left 23d ult. brig Merrick, for Baltimore, in 2 days. Also, a brig, supposed to be the Bahama, Robinson, of Bath, for New Orleans. 23d, Bahams, Robinson, of Bath, for New Urleans. 23d, Turks Island distant 8 miles, spoke ship Goldstaf, Gray, 20 days from Boston—did not learn where bound.— 6th inst. lat. 34, spoke schr. Harriet, from Newbury

Schr. Georgetown, Dennison, from Philadelphia, and Shours from the Capes, with mdze. &c. Schr. Saluda, Hood, from Philadelphia, and 18 hours frem the Capes, with indize. &c.
Schr. Maria, Ward, of Philadelphia, 8 days from Vienna, in balla-t. Passed going into Hampton Roads, schr. Joseph, Potter, of New York, from Turks Island.

Sailed, ship, brig and two schrs. Sailed, ship Charies Carroll, Clark, Havre. Cleared, brig Good Return, Franklin, Maranham. Passengers per ship George Canning, sailed yesterday, for liverpool, Mr. George Wildes, of Loudon; Mr. Prollope, Jr. of do.; Mr. Smith and lidy, of New York; Miss Darden, of do.; Mr. and hay, of New York; Miss Darden, of do.; Zimmerman, of France; Mr. Richard Eno. of Wington city; Mr. Kinder, of Manchester, Eng.

The ship St. George, Taubman, also for Liver got toses yesterday, about 3, P. M. She beat o

the river between 12 and 1 o'clock, against a flood tide, with the wind at W. N. W. BOSTON, Feb. 9. - Arrived, briga Moscow, Singer, Mobile; Benj. Franklin, Clark, Halliax; Cecilia, Howes. NEW PORT, Feb. 5 .- Arrived brig Phebe, Champ.

lin, from Havana. Sales at Autton.

BY R. F. ALLEN & CO.

#### 73 MARKET STREET. PACKAGE SALE

OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. On Saturday morning, the 14th of February, 200 packages American Manufacture, consisting of a general assortment of colored and brown goods, viz: Tickings, plaids, checks, fustians, cords, brown and bleached muslins, shirtings, sheetings, &c.

Also, will be added to the sale, and sold without reerve, the Spring Stock, of about 100 trusses Frankford Prints, comprising a general assortment.

Also, the entire Stock on hand, from the Power Loom of Mr. John Steel. Consisting of about 1200 pieces of stout pantaloon

stripes, 600 do. do. Wilmington do. 1200 do. fine blue Pittsburgh cords, 700 do. do. drab olive and slate do. 600 do. do. blue cotton cassimeres, 60 bales i stout bed ickings, 70 do. 4-4 do. do. do. 200 pieces plaids. Also, the entire stock of Dedham brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings, now in the city, consisting of about 150 bales. Those goods being of superior fabric, we request the particular attention of purchasers. Catalogues will be ready one day previous to the

> BY GILL, FORD & CO. 28 NORTH FRONT STREET.

# PACKAGE SALE

OF BRITISH DRY GOODS. Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, on 6 months credit. 150 packages of British Dry goods, comprising a hand-one assortment of prints, vestags, hose, pantaloon tuffs, cloths, + and 4-4 Irish linens, &c. Sample packages will be open for examination, at our rare rooms, No. 63 Market street, and catalogues ready

early on the morning of sale.

BY LIPPINCOTT & RICHARDS. 31 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

A CARD.—The valuable old wines advertised for sale A CARO.—The variable old wines an erosed for safe to-morrow merning at 11 o'clock, in the ceilars of ware house (8 South Front street, will be opened for examina-tion on the morning of sale at 9 o'clock, are all entitled to debenture and of superior quality.

VALUABLE OLD WINES.

To-morrow morning, the 12th Feb. at 11 o'clock, in the cellar of Warehouse So. 68 South Front-street, entitled to debenture, to close several consignments 25 batts, 62 libds, 18 qr. casks old Sherry wine, 15 pipes, 20 hhds, 20 qr. casks, 20 half qr. casks of L. P. Madeira wine, of superior quality, 18 pipes 20 qr. casks superior old Port wine, 80 qr casks L. P. Teneriffe wine, a quantity of Champaigue and Madeira wine, in

BY T. B. FREEMAN & SON, AUCTION MART, 8 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

# SALE OF HARDWARE, &c.

To-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock, at the auction store, A large assortment of hardware, cutlery and japanned Consisting of fine pen and pocket knives, table and desert do. German and cast steel handsaws, 6 and 7 inch knob locks, nest of waiters, bread trays, plated and gilt buttons, pearl do. old English and silver steel razors, brass and plated candiesticks, Scotch braces and bitts, shaving boxes, plated bitts, Norfolk and bright thumb latches, scissors, pearl, shell and buck handle pen knives on cards, &c. Also, without reserve, a large lot of fine gold breast

pins, finger rings, gold and silver watches Neat and well kept Household Furniture.

On Friday morning, 13th inst. at 10 o'clock, at No. 8 North 9th st. All the neat and well kept household furniture of the late Samuel Pancoast, Jr. deceased, by order of the adm'r: the furniture comprises in part as follows: piano forte, sideboard and knife cases, lounger, sofa, secretary and book case, mentle and pier glasses, dining table and ends, breakfast, card, and other tables, brussels, venitian and ingrain carpets, pictures, entry, astral, and mantl lamps, grate, lenders, &c. one complete set silver, 2 sets ivory handle knives and forks, dinner and tea sets china, parlour and chamber chairs, bedsteads, feather chair, quantity of table and other linen, 8 day clock; and a large quantity of kitchen furniture, a ten plate stove, coal and wood, &c.

New Furniture, to close sales.

On Wednesday morning, 18th Feb. name part out reserve, to close sales.

The following articles of new furniture: 10 hair seat sofas, 4 recess sideboards, 5 full column large size, 2 sofas, 6 doz fancy chairs, 10 washstands 6 pair pier tables, 6 doz. fancy chairs, 10 washstands 6 pair card tables, 1 pair elegant pillar and elswfeet dining tables 2 do. breakfast do. 4 plain breakfast do. 6 yellow windsor settees, 2 doz. do. chairs. N. B.—At the time of sale such of the above articles which are not of good

workman hip, will be stated. Printing and Hanging Paper at Private

Sale. 200 reams of medium paper. Also, 250 do. hanging do. which will be sold low, for each or approved paper. Also, cap and letter paper from \$2 to 3 50 per ream, ledgers, day books, &c.

FIRST TROOP.—A meeting of business will be held to morrow evening, the 12th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M. at the Hall. By order of Capt. WILLIAM II. HART. feb. 11

Double Crown Wrapping Paper. THIS day received and for sale, at POT-TER'S PAPER WAREHOUSE, where may be had every description of Paper at the lowest mill prices. feb. 11—tf

NOTICE. THE co-partnership heretofore existing between MICHAEL & THOMAS O'ROURKE, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 10th day of January, 1829.

MICHAEL O'ROURKE. nuary, 1829.

THOMAS O'ROURKE RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the pub lic generally, that he intends carrying on the business at the old stand, Lafayette Refectory, Washington Hall. South Third street, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and hopes, by strict attention to his business, and unremitted exertions to please, to merit their patronage. feb. 11-3t\*

# PARIS FASHIONS.

A. HUDDLESTON, No. 12 South Fourth orms her friends, and the public in general, that she has just received the late Paris Fashions—Ladies' head dresses of every description, Fancy Hats, and other fancy articles. She has on hand an assortment of Leghorns, Straws, Gimps, and boys Leghorns, from the lowest to the highest numbers. All articles in the Millinery business can be had on the most reasonable terms; all wish ing to purchase, either for personal wear, or as patterns can be supplied at the snortest notice.

cles packed for country Merchants, or others, to go any cles packed for country Merchants, or others, to go any cles packed for country.

feb. 10—1m

# THE AMERICAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY DAILY make INSURANCE on property of every description, from LOSS or DAMAGE BY FIRE, on terms as reasonable and LIBERAL as any similar Institution in the United States Applications at the Office, No. 101 CHESNUT STREET, either personalor by letter, promptly de-sided on.

JOB BACON, Secretary may 7-d

Now's the day and now the hour!! \_\_\_\_\_ SOME of the following brilliant capitals, we trust, will be distributed from our office. The draw-

ing takes place
THIS AFTERNOON, FEB 11. \$20,000, 5,000, 3.780, 1,000, 1,400, five of 560, five of 400, five of 300, &c. &c.
UNION CANAL LOTTERY, No. 1, for 1829, will

be drawn on SATURD	AY, the 21st inst.
	HEME.
1 prize of	000   5 prizes of 830
1	000   10
1	460   36
2	000   36
Whole Tickets \$5	00   Quarters \$1 2
Halves 2	50   Eighths 62
For Lucky Tickets,	apply at the LAFAYETTE OFFICE,
LUCKY	LAFAYETTE OFFICE.
	No. 33 South Third street.

### Dalco at Auction.

BY GILLINGHAM, MITCHELL & CO. 127 MARKET STREET.

## PACHAGE SALE.

On Friday morning, at 91 o'clock, on 6 months credit; 150 packages Spring Goods, Comprising an elegant assortment of prints, cambrid and jaconet muslims, black and coloured tabby velvets, gingbams, in imitation of seersuckers, fancy cravats, frish linens, black merino, circussiant, Stormont printed drills, furniture dimities, black and coloured bombazets, quiltings, italian blue sewing silk, men's superior gloves; book muslins, ralencia shawls, camlets, Marseilles wills furniture prints for quilts, furniture prints, &c.

Smyrna Wool at Private Sale. 50 bales clear Smyrna Wool of superior quality.

BY S. D. SAGERS & CO. 83 CHESNUT STREET.

CARD .- S. D. Sagers & Co. inform the public that CARD.—S. D. Sagers & Co. inform the public that they have made arrangements for holding Public Sales of Furniture, at the Store No. 83 Chesnut-street, where all kinds of Household Furniture, will be received for public or private Sale, and cash advanced on Furniture deposited for public sale. No Storage will be charged on furniture deposited for sale, until after the expiration of three months unless advanced on, in which case all of three months, unless advanced on, in which case all

PHILADELPHIA TRADE SALE .- The Subscribers respectfully inform the trade, that their Trade Sale will take place on Friday and Saturday, the 13th and

sales must be closed in 30 days.

will take place on Friday and Saturday, the 15th and 14th of March next.

A great many valuable invoices are already received, and as the catalogue will be put to press on the 18th of this month, those who wish to have a place in the first sheet, will please send them in without delay. Liberal dvances in cash, made in anticipation of sales.

#### FRESH HARDWARE

l'o-morrow evening, at 7 n'clock, at the auction store, A large assertment of Hardware, viz: C. S. hand and parasel saws, 8, 10, 11 and 12 inch flat bastard files, butcher, and slove knives, buck, buffaloe and bone handle pen knives, plated castors and candlesticks, buck, bone and self-tipt knives and forks, buck handle cook's knives, fine silver steel razors and scissors, double temple spectacles, fish hooks, double and single bordered ten trays and bread baskets, hair pins, hooks and eyes, silver eyed needles, gilt and plated coat and vest buttons, bone and suspensed records. needles, gilt and plated cost and vest buttons, bosse and suspender moulds, Scotch braces, with 12, 18, 24, 30, bits, screw and pad angurs, toilet looking glasses, riti-cule clasps, steel purses, hat and shoe buckles, waist clasps, watch ribands, pearl buttoos, Britannia tea pots ancy and plain snuff boxes, ink stands, calf skin pocke, fancy and plain snull boxes, 100 and boxes, Liverprot boxes, wallets, a general assortment of counts, Liverprot awl blades, shovel and tongs, gridirons, brass stair

lated snutiers and travs. An invoice of fine Brazillian shell combe, 7 in, tooth ombs, assorted sizes, in lots to suit purchasers.

Without reserve, I box of painted porcelain pipes, a

BOOK SALE.

This evening, at half past 6 o'clock, in the long room, up stairs, A valuable assortment of Historical, Medical, Miscelaneous and School Books and Stationary; Blank

Among which are, Josephus's Works, 2 vs. 4to. plates, Among which are, Josephus's Works, 2 vs. 4to. plates, Dr. Franklin's Works, 8vo. Love and Madness, plates, Sorrows of Saduction, Falconer's Shipwreck, plates, Letters from Amelia to her Mother, 2 American Military Biography, plates, Pilgrim's Progress, do. 12mo. Morgan's Masonry, 12mo. bds. Lady of the Lake, ex. 2 Warbler, ex. Cam'i bell's Four Gospels, 4 vs. The Federalist, 2 Locke's Essays, 8vo. Josephus, 6 vš. Rollin's Ancient History, 4 vs. gilt, Moore's Melodies, fine ed. Shakspeare's Works, 2 vs. 41 lilustrations, calf ex. Travelling Bachelor, 2 vs. Walker's Dictionary, 8vo. Chronicles of the Canongate, 2 vs. Tales of a Grandia. Chronicles of the Canongate, 2 vs. Tales of a Grandla-ther, 2 vs. Waverly, 5 vs. Saurin's Sermons, 2 vs. Scott's Works, 7 vs. Heman's Poems, 2 vs. Subaltern's Log Book, 2 vs. Todd's. Johnson, and Walker's Dic-tionary, royal 8vo. Rambler, 4 vs. Also, Books in quantities, to close invoices, viz:—25 Life and Essays of Dr. Franklin, 100 School Testa-Chronicles of the Canongate, 2 vs. Tales of a Grandfa-

Also, Books in quantities, to close invoices, viz:—25
Life and Essays of Dr. Franklin, 160 School Testaments, lettered, 100 Pocket do. ex. 100 Pocket Bibles,
ex. 25 Quarto Bibles, various eds. and bindings, 300
Murray's Reader, Sequels and Grammers, 200 Watts'
Psalms and Hymns.

Also, a good assortment of Blank Books, full and
half bound, consisting of Legers, Day Books, Waste,
Books, Journals, Letter Books, &c. from one to six

Also, Garnet's Lectures on Female Education, Vol-

Also, Garnet's Lectures on Female Education, Vol-taire's Philosophical Dictionary, Sellon's Pression, 4. vs. Law Miscellany, Lawyer's Magazine, 3 vs. Judge Wilson's Works, 3 Azuni's Maritime Law, 2 vs. Camp-bell's Poems, fine ed. Arabian Nights, 6 vs. gilt, Mil-ner's Church History, 5 vs. Robertson's America, new ed. Fine Diamond Bible, gilt edge, Shobert's Austria, plates, Shoberl's Persia, do. Pronouncing Bible do. Death's Doings, 2 vs. Taylor's Trades, Todd's John-son's Dictionary, 8vo. Locke's Essays, 8vo. Political Economy.

Marble Mantles and Slabs.

To-morrow, at the store, unless before sold at private sale,
1 pair elegant black marble mantles, an entire new pat-

ern.
Also, 10 marble slabs, for table tops, &c. 2 casks pa-SPLENDID ENGLISH ENGRAVINGS.

To-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, at the auction store,
A large and valuable collection of Engravings,
Among which are, an invoice of very fine English Exgravings Also, pictures in frames. They will be arranged in the lower store for exal-nation, on Wednesday mora-

Also, a collection of shells. On Thursday, at 11 c'clock, at the commoncement of the

6 superfine frock coats, fine work. FURNITURE. On Monday, 16th inst. at 10 o'clock, at No. 83 Ches-

nut-street, without reserve,
A variety of New and Second hand Furniture, on account of cousigners, 2 sideboards, 3 bureaus, sofas, rush bottom and windsor chairs, beds, bedsteads, mattresses, mantle and pier looking glasses, with a variety of kitchen utensils, &c.. Those who have new or second-hand furniture, which they wish to get cash for, may avail of this opportunity, by sending them to the store, at any time before the sain.

Also, 10 pr. green Venetian blinds; 7 elegant pierced iron fenders. 1 coal grate and fender, &c.; 3 pair elegant breas shovels and tongs; 10 superfine blue and cooured frock coats, fine work. AT PRIVATE SALE. A handsome pair of black marble Mantels, an entire new pattern, and best work. Also, 2 casks ponice stone-will be sold low for out

AT PRIVATE SALE .- A very large and valuable

To Ship Owners and Masters of Vessels.

GEORGE P. BONNIN, AUCTIONEER, No 68 Queen street, Southwark. CARD.—The pawnbrokers sale advertised for day, at No. 248 South Third street, is postponed Friday, at the same place.

PAWNBROKERS' SALE. PAWNBROKERS' SALE.

On Friday, 13th inst. at 10 o'clock, at the old established office, No. 248 South Third street,
A quantity of household furniture,
Comprising mabogany bureaus, tables, chairs, feether
beds, bedsteads, and bedding, table linen; one cleant
silver sugar bowl, and cream jug, one tea pet, one way
superior Ostrich lamp, with chimney top, mee's and
women's wearing apparel, kitchen furniture, &c. &c.
being usredeemed pledges of a licensed Pawn Broker;
and sold agreeable to the Southwark ordinance.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITRE.

To-morrow morning next, 12th inst. 10 o'clock, the Citizens Hotel, Chesnat st. between 5th and 6th Good and neat household furniture, comprising me hogony hair seat sofa, bureaus, tables, fancy shall looking glasses, ingrain carpet, feather beds, bedween and bedding, wardrobe, wash-hand stands, stores, hair ing lamps, bar and bar furniture, tumblers, decants wines, pitchers, chairs, tables, settee, &c. suitable faverus, kitchen requisites, property of a person decling that kind of business.

GROCERY FIXTURES, &c. On Monday, the 16th inst. at 10 o'clock, at the 1 corner of Queen and Fifth streets. Consisting of stand casks, liquor kegs, show botther counter, shelves, &c. the property of A. Bodet, decling that line of business.

EXCHANGE. DRAFTS, at sight, may always be had in

EW YORK, OSTON, NORFOK, CHARLESTON, E. C. L. COHEN, J. & BROTHERS, Exchange Office, No. 35 South Third street NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE,

Third door below Congress Hall.

WANTED, AS ABOVE, A STORE, suitable for the Retail Grocery Busin he with a dwelling attached, would be preferred.

JUST RECEIVED.

AND for sale by SAPPINGTONS & GEM-MILL, at No. 15 North Front street, the following articles, viz.

Super blue, black and olive Cloths,
do. do. do. Cassimeres,
4-4 and 6-4 red Paddings,
White and red Flannels,
Brown and black-black Gros de Naples and Florences,
Vigoula Cassimeres, new style Silk Vesting,
7-3, 4-4 frigh Linens, Long Lawis, Cambric Hdkfs.
Cashmere Shawls, Cambric, Jaconet, and Book Musline,

lins,
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins, Canton Crapes,
Men's and Women's lined Gloves, very superior,
do. do. Hoskin, do.
Cotton, silk and worsted Hosiery, gauze, sett and cap

With a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for each or accep-tasces, by the Subscribers. feb. 4—tf

LEWIS TEESE, HAT MANUFACTURER, No.55
SOUTH THIRD STREET, A few doors below Chesnut, is daily receiving from his own Manufactory, and w on hand, a general assortment of HATS of the latest fashions, and of the best materials and workmanship, which he will sell as low, and on as accommodating terms, as any other establishment in the United States, wholesale or

Merchants will find it to their interest to call as bove, before purchasing elsewhere. Whole re may rest assured of their Hats being packed Hats for the South American or West India market,

t up at the shortest notice, and all orders will meet ith despatch, and be thankfully received.

N.B. HATS of every shape or quality, made to

Insolvent Court, Common Pleas, March Term, 1829.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' Bonds and final Petitions for the next March Term, and all other caments and advice connected therewith, correctly I legally attended to until discharged by the honourand legally attended to until discharged by the bonour-able Judges of the Court, including professional services in case of opposition. Those persons who will be obli-ged to avail themselves of the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and wish to have their ess done in a legal and proper manner, will please
CHARLES P. LISLE, At his office, N. W. corner of Eighth and Filbert streets, entrance in Filbert street. dec. 20—if

NOTICE.

WILLIAM WARREN, of the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th day of January, (instant,) executed to the Subscribers an assignment of property, for the benefit of such creditors as shall on or before the 20th of March next, at 12 o'clock at noon, execute and deliver to the said WILLIAM WARREN a release of their demands.

The Creditors of the said WILLIAM WARREN, are hereby notified that the assignment may be seen at the Store of THOMAS DESILVER, No. 247 Market street, and that a release is left at the same place for execution. All persons indebted to the said WILLIAM WARKEN are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

THOMAS DESILVER, Assignees.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEL PHIA.

TELLOW CITIZENS, PROMPTED by the ADVICE of many kind FitleNDS, and encouraged by the marks of approbation bestowed upon me last Fall, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the approaching election.

If a long period of active and laborious exertion in the War of the Revolution, and such other claims as I may have upon your attention, should progree for may have upon your attention, should procure for duties of the office with zeal and fidelity. With great respect, I have the honor to be your Fellow Citizen, feb. 6—tf GEORGE REES. THE JACKSON WREATH;

OR, NATIONAL SOUVENIR. FITHE JACKSON WREATH will be published

on Wednesday wat, and immediately delivered to its subscribers. Price, 2 dollars.

The Embellishments are, a PORTRAIT of ANDREW JACKSON, President elect of the United States; a handsome TITLE PAGE, containing the UNITED STATES ARMS; The WREATH PLATE, PRINTED IN GOLD. The BATTLE of NEW CO. PRINTED IN GOLD; The BATTLE of NEW OR LEANS; THE HERMITAGE; THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL, at Washington; A medium sheet Map of the United States; JACKSON MARCH, Quick Step, composed for the Jackson Wreath, by Mr. Braun, of the Chesnut street Theatre, and performed there on the evenings of the 8th, 9th, and 10th of January. JACOB MAAS.

Franklin Engray o; Office, 65 Arcade.
Those who hold SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS are requested to hand them in on Monday next, if not previously called for; and those who are particular about receiving a copy from the first edition, are requested to hand in their names immediately. The according hand in their names immediately. The second on will be issued on the 21st of this month, and will, ery respect, be equal to the first. feb. 5—tf in every respect, be equal to the first.

THE MUSEUM Of Foreign Literature and Science,

80, for FEBRUARY 1829. Chesnut street.

CONTENTS.—The Brief Carcer, from the Literary Bouvenir; The Youngling of the Flock, from the comes; Memoirs of the Duke of Rovigo, from the Monthly Review; The Spider and the Fly, from the New Year's Gift; Hofer, from the Literary Souvenir; Memoir of Lorenzo da Ponte, from the Monthly Review; The Feast of Life, from the Bijou; An Historical Account of Subways in the British Metrepolis, from the Monthly Review; The Music of the Reeds, from the Literary Souvenir; Hoar Frost, from the same; Memoirs of General Miller, from the Quarterly Review; Parwell to the Year, from the Anniversary; Tiroli, from the Bijou; The Sleepers, from the same; Turkey and Russia, from the Foreign Quarterly Review; A Mother's Lament over her Dead Infant, from the Bijou; Epigrams, from the Keepsake; Works of Dr. Parr, from the Monthly Review; On the Secrecy of Letters in France, from the London Magazine; Three American Reviews, from the London Review; Memoirs of Josephine, from the Monthly Review; There was Silence in Meaven, from the Bijou; On Chantry's Monument of 8 this day published by E. Li TTELL, No. 136 sean Keylews, from the London Keylew; Memoirs of Josephine, from the Monthly Review; There was Silence in Heaven, from the Bijou; On Chantry's Monument of Sleeping Children, from the same; The Juvenile Kcepnake, from the London Weekly Review; To Mary, from the Bijou; Abbotsford, from the Anniversary; The Wishing Gate, from the Keepsake; The Battle of Trackless from the Rights Servay of Italy, from the Keepsake aker, from the Bijou; Scraps of Italy, from the Keep ake; Sonnet to the Swallow Tribe, from the Literary sake; Sonnet to the Swallow Tribe, from the Literary Bouvenit; On Love, from the Keepsake; Life, from the Bijou; The Stranger Patron, from the same; A Legend of Killarney, from the Keepsake; T'm 's Telescope for 10th, from the London Weekly Review; Sonnet, from the same; Apropos of Bread, from the Keepsake; The Half-Brothers, from the same; To Night, from the Bijou; The Aniola, from the Keepsake; The Test of Love, from the same; On Two Sisters, from the same.

This asset is multished monthly at \$6 per annum.

NOTICE.

This work is published monthly, at \$6 per annum. feb. 6-tf

LL persons indebted to the late firm of STE-PHENS & WARWICK, Drapers and Taylors, by bond, note, book account, or othewise, are reneted to call on Nathaniel E. Warwick, states of the above firm, at his residence, orth Fifth Street, and make payment. And all having ima against said firm, are requested to present their counts duly authenticated for payment, as he is decount of settling their accounts immediately. NATHANIEL E. WARWICK

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand, No. 34 North Pitth Street, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and hopes by strict attention to business, and unremitted exertious to please, to merit their patronage.

WANTED.

SUPERINTENDENT for a Cotton Factory, at PIT ISBURGH, a middle aged single man,

Alo, a first rate Threatle Spinner. None need apply but such as can produce unquestionable recommen-dation of their sobriety, and practical knowledge of the

business. Apply to MACALESTER & YORKE,

J. W. WILLIAMS, NO. 23 CHESNUT STREET,

CRATEFUL for past favours, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he executes all orders to charine Painting, Portraits, of Vessels, fancy or historisti, pledging himself that nothing shall be deficient as far as lays in his abilities, to give general satisfaction.

N. B. Sign and Ornamental painting executed as usual with neatness and punctuality.

jan 16—tf

A CARD.

N. SCHERR, Piano Forte Manufacturer,
N. W. corner of Eighth and Market streets,
always grateful for the patronage of his friends and the
public generally, takes pleasure in announcing that in
the past few weeks be has been enabled to replenish his
wareroom with an assortment of Pianos, of the first
quality of tone, and various exterior of neneest and most nable designs, which he offers on his usual mo-terms, to those who may be pleased to encourage rate terms, to the is exertions to render his work acceptable.

STOP AND LOOK! Philadelphia Glass Cutting Manufactory, MCCORD & SHINER, II SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Between Market and Chesnut. CITY and county trade supplied with every variety of CUT GLASS in sets, or by the single piece, at auction prices. The Subscribers being fifteen years both opera-tors in the above business, think it needless to add any more than they will not be undersol by any in the world.

P. I. WILTBOHN,

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an office for the pur hase and sale of stocks, bills of exchange, &c. Also, good notes of hand discounted at a fair rate, ey advanced on other securities, and all bus ess in the Commission Line attended to P. I. WILTBOHN.
Broker and Commission merchant, No. 7 Bank Alley, the rear of the Merchants' Coffee House.

B. LATOUCHE,

HAS the honor to inform the public, and the NO. 142 CHESNUT STREET, ladies particularly, that he has ougaged a first rate PAS PRY COOK, recently from Paris, which will ena-ble him to accommodate ladies and and gentlemen with OYSTER PIES of different sizes, and at the following prices, viz:

\$1 50 cts. | \$1. | 75 cts. | 50 cts. | 25 cts. | 12 cts. | 62. Balls, weddings, and other parties, can be furnished on giving two days notice, with Boned Turkey, Beef a la mode, Game Cold Pies, and every elegancy of French Cookery.

DR. CHAMBERS REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE. THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has meet with in the cure of Inerance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the remedy for Intemperance, are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning, succes-

Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following WILLIAM MOORHEAD, No. 315 south Second street, and ELLIS & MORRIS,

No. 56 Chesnut street.

JUST received from Auction, 400 dozen of Clark's superior 3 three-left UST received from Auction, 400 dozen of Clark's superior 3 threaded spool cotton, at 75 cents per dozen, or 6½ cents a spool; 50 lb. black and colored Italian sewing silks, of the best quality, at 3 cents a skain; 20 ps. superior stout 7.4 British long cloth shirting; 50 pair children's cradle blankets; a good assortment of British Spring calicoes; domestic prints, at 12½ cents a yard; a good assortment of domestic muslim, cheap, 1 yard and three inches wide brown sheeting muslin, at 10 cents; 4.4 fine white muslin, at 12½; superfine, at 180 cents a yard; cotton balls, 16 for 12½ cents; Indian satins, at 1 25 per yard; senshaws and real Italian manuas, at 87½ cents a yard, usually sold for 1 00; first quality black nankeen crapes, at 12 00 per piece; Canton crapes, at 3 50 a dress; a large assortment of ladies' white cotton and worsted and rement of ladies' white cotton and worsted and lambs' wool hose; super Hoskin gloves; men's do.; a few English black lace veils, from 3 00 to 5 00; 500 boxes plated hooks and eyes, warranted 100 pair to the box, at 25 cents a box; 50 ps. Russia diaper, and Russia sheetings; a large assortment of linen lawss, and linen cambric hdkfs. Those who wish to purchase s, or Winter goods, will please to call and exa mine before they purchase, as we are determined to out goods by the yard, at the Market street wholesale price, for cash.

price, for cash.

N. B. Auction goods by the piece, at a small advance, for cash, no credit, at No. 46 North Fourth street, above Arch. jan. 17-tf JOHN KENNEDY.

Coal of the Small Kind

MAY be seen burning in a stove, each and every day, during the winter, to much advantage, at No. 32 South Seventh street.

JOHN RICHARDS,

Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 32 South Seventh st

nov. 24-lawtf

CALL AND LOOK! N. W. corner of Eighth and Filbert streets, facing Zane street.

CHEAP GROCERIES. THE subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they offer, at the most reduced prices,

public, that they offer, at the most reduced prices, a large and general assortment of choice Groceries, Wines, Teas, &c.
Wines, Brandy, Gin, Spirits and Cordials, of all kinds. Sapsago, Pine Apple, and other Cheese.
Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, Pecco, Pouchong and Souchong Teas, of the latest importations, and of superior quality.
Old Java, Jamaica, Maracaibo, Rio Janeiro and Havana Coffee some of which they are retailing at 124.

vana Coffee, some of which they are retailing at 122 cts. per 15, an article worthy the attention of fami-

New Orleans, St. Croix and Havana Sugars, of various qualities and low prices. Fresh Bunch Raisius, do. Sweet Oil, Olives, Capers

and Anchovies.

Dutch and English Herring.

Mackerel, in bbls. half bbls. and kitts, with all articles

in the Grocory Line.

| Superior Teas, selected in Canton, by the Subscriber's Brother, always on hand.

E. R. BENNETT & Co.

Goods sent to any part of the city. Jan. 18—1meod

Patents and Patentees. NAVING formerly been employed by the United States, in the department for patenting ful inventions, and having since that period prepared, during many years, all papers pointed out by law for obtaining patents, without one solitary instance ever occurring of having a petition, drawing, or specification ever rejected at the Patent Office. I now respectfully make known to all persons concerned, that much time, great and unnecessary trouble, tedious delays, labour and money, expended in long journeys to Washington, may be saved to them, if their papers shall previously be pro-perly and methodically arranged, and their drawings distinctly and specifically defined.

It is not sufficient that the instrument should be writ-

It is not sufficient that the instrument should be written in good language, but the whole ought to be embodied by a person skilfuily familiar in mechanics and art,
corresponding with scientific lore in the words and tenor
describing the object, because it forms an essential part
of the patent, consequently its validity, in almost every
case of exception, would be determined upon the averments laid down in the specification. Therefore, without the most particular attention to full, clear, and exlicit incidenting accept when the held upon very plicit elucidations, every patent must be held upon very frail security, and many have been pronounced null and void under judicial investigation, owing to some defect in the body of the description, notwinistanding elaborate pains had been taken to multiply vague and unmeaning law phrases to no purpose, clearly evincing gross defici-ency in the practical knowledge so indispensable to accu-rate and manifest demonstrations of the mechanic powers

when applied to machinery.

Letters, if post paid. | will be promptly answered, and all requisite papers, drawings, &c. furnished, and patents obtained and forwarded to any part of the United States at much less cost than can possibly be done by individuals unacqualisted with the business. Apply to IAMES AKIN. JAMES AKIN, feb. 4-di weo3t6m No. 17 Chesnut street, Philad

PIANO FORTES.

SEVERAL new and excellently well finished and remarkably aweet-toned PIANOS, for side on CONRAD MEYERS,

No. 17 Branch street, between Race and Vine, and Third and Fourth street. PIANOS repaired, retuned, and taken in exchange



WRITTNG.

THE new and improved system of Writing, as sanctioned by the Universities, the Public Institutions, and the principle persons of distinction in Lon-

Mr. Bristow, from his Academy, Regent street, Lon Mr. Bristow, from his Academy, Regent street, Lou-don, in returning his grateful acknowledgments to his friends, and the public in general, for the very flatter-ing and liberal encouragement he has hitherto received, begs to assure them that the success which has attended his efforts, and the kind approbation he has experienced, have induced him to make greater arrangements at his Establishment. No. 82, S. W. corner of Arch and Fourth sts.

in order that all those who wish may have an opportu-nity of benefiting themselves by his instructions. In making these arrangements, Mr. Bristow particularly and respectfully invites those ladies and gentlemen who and respections invites those tautes and generated which to obtain a free, elegant, and extremely rapid style of *Penmanship*, in every respect suited to the various purposes of Life and Business, to embrace the presen opportunity, as Mr. Bristow is quite confident, and will guarantee to every pupil, that he will perfectly complete, them in the short number of eight easy lessons, be the constitution of the perfectly complete, the perfectly complete them in the short number of eight easy lessons. original hand ever so defective, otherwise he will refund the amount charged for them. Ladies and Gentlemen will be thoroughly convinced on an interview with Mr. B. as he can produce such specimens of improvement made in this city, as must astonish every one, from the ages of 12 to 60, exhibited with their permission.

Mr. B's classes continue through the day, and are limited to four only, for the surer advancement of his pu-pils, that being his uchole thought. There is no copying in his system, a thorough knowledge of moving in Writing, and an easy, clear explanation of the characters distinctly given. Also, Mr. B. particularly wishes a to be understood, that in all his extensive practice, he has

never failed in producing a good writer in eight lessons; the pupil not only being made perfectly satisfied, in the specified time, but they do, and will find a succession of improvement for ever afterwards.

Pen making taught on the most improved principle. The Evening classes commence from the hours of six

Boarding schools attended, and private families waited upon at their residence, if required. jan. 24-eoSm

NEW MARKET HAT MANUFACTORY No. 242 South Second street. BENJAMIN PINE respectfully in forms his Friends and the Public in general, that he still continues the above business, in all its various branches, at No. 242 South Second street, opposite the New Market, where he hopes to meet with a share of the public

Elegant long-napped WATER-PROOF HATS, or \$3, all warranted water proof. N. B. Hats of every shape or quality made order, at the shortest notice

A constant supply of WOOL HATS kept on hand, thich will be sold at reduced prices. may 14—tf

THOMAS GIBSON RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand, HY-DRANTS, of all the various descriptions and of the best quality, toge ther with every other article in the Pumbing line: such as HATTERS PLANK KETTLES, CHEMICAL SHIP WORK done with neatness and despatch All orders left at his shop, No. 71 Vine street, near the Bank of the Northern Liberties, or at his dwelling. No. 297 Arch, one door from the corner of Eighth street, will be thankfully received and punctually at tended to

CAP PAPER. REAMS, various qualities, of CAP PAPER, this day received, and for sale at POTTER'S PAPER WAREHOUSE, first door store be Post Office, FRANKLIN PLACE.

CHEAP BOOKS. TUST received and for sale by DAVID CLARK, 118 N. Fourth street, a further supply of books, suita-ble for common and Sunday schools, i.e.: Biblical Reader; Classical Reader: Adams' Geography and Atlas; Fowles' Geography; Alger's Murray; Pronouncing Bibles and Testaments; Beauties of the Children's Friend; Walks of Usefulness; Monument of Affection; Two Brothers; Lincoln's Scripture Questions, at 51 a dozen, suited to Bible Classes or Sunday Schools. Also, Jay's Christian, contemplated in a series of Lectures, a new and valuable work; Memoirs of Pearce, by Andrew Fuller, with a likeness, a new and cheap edition.

D. C. Keeps constantly on hand, a good assortment of School and Children's books, and is able to sell them Orders from abroad, with the money, will receive

prompt attention.

He has, also, a constant supply of his improved and handsome edition of Watts and Rippon, in one vol. price \$1, or \$9 a dozen. A liberal discount to Booksellers, or others, who take a large number. june 5—tf

BOARDING. FEW genteel boarders could be accommo dated in a private family on moderate terms, at No.

Two or three Gentlemen, or a small Family, can be accommodated with Board, and a separate Parlour, if required, at No. 78 South Eighth street, near Walnut. jan. 24-1m GLASS WARE,

Philadelphia and Kensington Factories. Potthecaries Vials, Patent Medicine And perfumery do. Mustards, Cayennes, Shop Furnitire, Confectioner's Show Bottles, Druggist's Packing Bottles, Carboys, Acids, Castor Oil, Cordial and Wine Bottles, Demijohns, Flasks, Quart, Half Gallon, and Gallon common Bottles, Preserving and Fruit Jars, with a complete and general assortment of every other article in the Glass line.

other article in the Glass line.

The above establishment is on the most extensive scale, embracing three distinct factories, located in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia—affording every facility for executing orders with promptness. The quality of the Glass is decidedly superior to any other of the same description made in this country.

Orders punctually attended to, addressed to the proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, Philad a.

proprietor, july 16—tf AMERICAN

CORN AND GRASS SCYTHES.

A LARGE assortment of CORN AND GRASS SCYTHES, of American Manufacture, for sale by G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE, jan. 21-dtf No. 149 Market street.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS UPPLIED with all and every article in the Book and Stationary line, at very LOW PRICES,

and on the most favorable terms, by J. GRIGG, No. 9 North Fourth street. Blank Books of all descriptions, made to order. jan. 29-3in PHILADELPHIA

SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY

No. 26 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. FINHE subscribers respect fully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their Store to No. 26 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, opposite the Indian Queen Hotel, where they manufacture and have constantly on hand, a greater variety of Fency silk, sewing silk, wors-ted and cotton Suspenders, than has heretofore been offered for sale in this City-including a general assortment of A. L. VANHORNS' late improved and Patented spring roller Suspenders, with Springs attached to the Rollers in front, making them in point of ease and durability far superior to the Rolr superior to the Rol-enders formerly used, ler Suspenders formerly used, all of which they will dispose of

Wholesale and Retail. Also, Russian belts, Vest spings, Cravat stiffners, Silk, hair and patent leather stocks, Sewing silk webbing Manufactured and sold as above. Country Merchants and others dealing in the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call beforethey purchase elsewhere. VANHORN & PIMM. purchase elsewhere. VANHORN
N. B. All kinds of Suspenders repaired.
oot. 25—tf

JOHN MONELL, TAILOR, ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the pub-lie, that he still continues the above business at hi stablished stand, No. 20 South Third street, when he will be happy to turnish all articles in his line on the most reasonable terms.

Six or eight Pantaloon and Vest makers wanted LEAF TOBACCO.

CEROONS CUBA TOBACCO, of the first quality.

do. spotted.
do. spotted.
do. st. Domingo do. yellow and wrapper.
2000 lbs. Maryland Fiflers. For sale by
A. J. BUCKNOR,

N. E. corner of Union & Second streets, and 14 Arcade. WANOTHER CAPITAL

2 33 42. A PRIZE of \$5,000, was obtained at the FAR-CHANGE OFFICE, No. 73 South Third street, I door The following are the drawn numbers in the Grane Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 12, the drawing of which took place in Washington City, on Tuesday last:

Stationary and Blank Books. OR SALE by GEO. W. DONOHUE, No. 188 South Second street, four doors above Pine et, an assertment of BLANK BOOKS and STA-TIONARY, at very moderate prices.

Blank Books made to order, and books bound in a neat

nd substantial manner.

12 8 44 2 23 33 42.

JOHN LOVE,

jan. 5-dif

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, 70.75 NORTH THIRD STREET, three doors from the Golden Swan.—Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand a large assortment of Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES, made of the best materials and by the first rate Workmen, which he will sell on reasonable terms. The Subscriber pledges himself, that every attention sha be pad to give satisfaction to those Gentlemen who will favour him with their patronage. Gentlemen's Boots april 23-1f

PEACH MOUNTAIN COAL. this superior article in this city, have a few tons

remaining on hand, which they offer for sale.

Orders left at our Office, No. 6 Minor street, running from Fifth to Sixth street, between Market and Chesout, or at the yard, on the Schuylkill, 2d wharf below Fair Mount, will meet immediate attention. jan. 6—tf J. R. & J. M. BOLTON.

KING'S FASHIONABLE

Hat and Cap Store. THE Subscriber having taken the store formerly occupied by F.

II. COOKE, 30 South Sixth street,
(Shakspeare Building) where be intends
keeping the best, cheapest and most elegant gentlemen's, youths' and children's
fashionable hats and caps, which are offered in the
greatest variety, of every shape and fashion, suitable for all seasons. The subscriber assures his friends and the

tablishment in the city.

N. B. Country merchants and others, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before they pur-

ublic, that hats of equal, if not superior quality, can be

btained much cheaper than at any other similar es-

Also, HATS made to order at the shortest notice.
FURS taken in exchange for hats.
nov. 27—tf. THOMAS L. KING.

LADIES.

THE Ladies of this city are respectfully quested to call and examine the most beautiful as-ment of Combs ever before offered; among others sortment of Combs ever before offered; among others the elegantly carved open work tops, tuck combs of various patterns, side and front crescent combs to match. The above articles, made only by the Subscriber, are warranted to be far-superior, both in strength and beauty, to the East India Combs.

N. B. Carved combs of all descriptions repaired so as to look equal to new, at M. J. LITTLE BOYS, jan. 14—tf.

No. 44½ North Second street.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY, DRAMATIC REPOSITORY, SONG AND PRINT STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have opened a Circulating Library and Dramatic Repository, at the above place, where they intend to keep a genera assortment of Novels, Romanees, Plays, &c. and hope by attention to business, to receive a share of the publi No. 92 South Third steet, below Walnut N. B. They have also for sale, a general assortment of fragedies, Comedies, Operas, Melo-dramas, Farces, co-

Tragedies, Comedies, Operas, Melo-dramas, Farces, co-mic Songs, Prints and Stationary, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

SCHUYLKILL COAL, AT \$7 50 PER TON.

THE Subscribers have for sale a large supply of Peacock Schuylkill Coal, of superior quality, rom Keim's, Pott and Spolio, Young's and other approved mines, which they will deliver where it may be ordered in the City or Northern Liberties, at \$7 50 per ton

Orders left at our office, No. 6 Minor street, between Fifth and Sixth, and Market and Chesnut—at James McCormack's, No. 391 North Second street—or at the yard, on the Schuylkill, second wharf below Fair Mount, vill receive immediate attention.
jan. 6-tf J. R. & J. M. BOLTON.

FRANKLIN LOOKING-GLASS STORE AND MANUFACTORY,

NO. 158 VINE STREET. their friends and the public in general, that they have removed their store from No. 54. Market street, to No. 153 Vine street, where they have and intend keeping on hand, a general assortment of Looking Glasses.—
Western, Southern and other Merchants can be supplied on the most reasonable terms.

10. 153 Vine street, to Most Rechange of Looking Glasses.—
Western, Southern and other Merchants can be supplied on the most reasonable terms.

CHEAP BOOKS AND STATIONARY. No. 194 Callowhill street, Philadelphia.
THE Subscriber offers. Family Bibles, Testaments; English Readers, Geographys and Atlas; Greenleal's and Murray's Grammars, and others; Comly's and Webster's Spelling Books, Cyphering and Copy Books; Memorandum and Blank Books; Blank Books, warranted to be bound in the strongest manner; Teachers supplied with School Books of all descriptions on the lowest terms. Blank Books bound to order, as cheap as any establishment in the city, by jan. 23—6m JAMES CHESNUT.

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS. LARGE assortment of WHITEMORE'S, SMITH'S, SARGENT'S, EARLE'S & JONE'S, AND WOOD'S Cotton and Wool Cards, constantly on and, and for sale by G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE, at their Hardware and Cutlery Store, No. 149 Market jan. 21-dtf MARYLAND SEGARS.

45.000 MARYLAND SEGARS, yellow and well made. For sale by A J. BUCKNOR, N. E. corner of Union & Second streets, and 14 Arcade. BEDDING WAREHOUSE,

AND VENITIAN BLIND MANUFACTORY, No. 102 WALNUT STREET. Between Fourth and Fifth streets. MOSS & WALTON RESPECTFULLY in-

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have now on hand, and they intend constantly to keep a good on hand, and they intend constantly to keep a good stock of first rate, well dried SOUTHERN FEA-THERS, for Beds, and the best CURLED HAIR, for Also, the first quality ENGLISH and DOMESTIC

M. & W. beg to assure those who may favor them with their orders, that they may rely upon having every article in the above line, of the best materials and work-matchip, AT THE LOWEST PRICES. VENITIAN BLINDS, with new and ornamental conts, painted in green and fancy colors, warranted of the best materials, at reduced prices.

N. B. WINDOW CURTAINS and BED FURNI-

TUEES made up and fixed according to designs of the latest London and Parisian Fashions.
CARPETS and FLOOR MATTING neatly fitted.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE. TO THE PUBLIC.

N consequence of the numerous frauds and

impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of my BOTTLES. In future, the PANACEA will be put in round bottles, tluted longitudinally, with the following words, blown in the glass, "SWAIM'S PANACEA, PITTLADA," as represented above.

These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used any will have but one labe! which covers the cork. used, and will have but one labe!, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; to

Counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to TWO DOLLARS per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indi-

effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from Patients and Medical Practitioners of the highest re-spectability, the most unqualified approbation, and esta-blished for it a character which Envy's pen, though dip-

ped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain Physicians, have their origin either in ENVY, or in the mischievous effects of the SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. The Proprietor pledges himself to the Public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleteriou

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons.

WM. SWAIM, No. 221 CHESNUT STREET. September, 1828.

CERTIFICATES.

FROM DR. N. CHAPMAN, Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic, and Clynical Practice in the University of Pennsylvania President of the Academy of Medicine of Philadel

I have, within the last two years, had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Paacea, and I do beheve, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrotulous, veneres and mercurial diseases. N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

FROM DR. W. GIBSON. Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House In-

firmary, &c. &c. I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in name ous instances, within the last three years, and have alrous instances, within the last three years, and nave al-ways found it extremely efficacious, especially in secon-dary syphytis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesi-tation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable va-lue.

W. GIBSON, M. D.

FROM DR. VALENTINE MOTT,

Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the New York Hospital, &c. &c. I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable Medicine in Chronic, Syphilitie and Scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cu

FROM DR. WILLIAM P. DEWEES, Adjunct Professor of Midwifery in the University of Pennsylvania, &c. &c. I have much pleasure in saying I have witnessed the most decided and happy effects in several instances of inveterate disease from Mr. Swaim's Panacca, where other remedies had failed—one was that of Mrs. Brown.\*

WILLIAM P. DEWEES, M. D.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

\* See Book of Cases, page 53.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS. This Medicine had been used for more than 7 years before an effort was made to imitate it, but the great de-mand for it, and its wonderful success, have induced a great number of persons to imitate it in various ways-upwards of fifty different mixtures have been got up in initation of it, which is a convincing proof of its being a medicine of great value. Some are selling Sareaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. naking three bottles out of one, thus retaining some of its virtues; others are using the ge-nuine l'anacea in their bottles to perform cures, to obsame have even resorted to perjury to deceive the public. These imitations and adulterations have in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients in diseases where the genuine Swaim's Panacea would have proved instantly efficacions. I therefore deem it a duty the public to assure them, that the composition of my Panacea is not known, nor was it ever communicated to any other person in any way whatever, and conse-quently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine-are fraudulent impositions. WILLIAM SWAIM. are fraudulent impositions. WILLIAM SWAIN
Sold by every respectable Druggist in the Union.
jan 17—cotf

DEMIJOHNS.

CONSTANT supply of superior quality De-CONSTANT supply of superior quality Demijohns, of all sizes, from one quart to five gallons, manufactured at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories, and in point of strength, neatness of workmanship, and regularity of size, are superior to foreign manufacture, for sale in any quantity, by

T. W. DYOTT,

sept. 5-tf Corner of Second and Race streets. NEW ESTABLISHMENT. Perfumery and Fancy Soap Warehouse,

WHOLKSALE AND RETAIL. POBERT HILL, No. 24 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, has opened an extensive assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN PERFU-REENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN PERFU-MERY, comprising all Low's celebrated Fancy Soap, Rigge's Vegetable and Military Shaving Soap, Naples Soap, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Essence of Tyre and Kalydor, Low's Fragrant Perfune, Reeve's & Clout's Durable Ink, London Hair and Tooth Brushes, Smyth's Durable Ink, London Hair and Tooth Brushes, Smyth's London Tooth Brushes, in sets, Ward's Lavender Water. Golding's Rose Water, Aromatic Vinegar, Antique Oil, Eau d' Hungri, Extract a' la Marechall, Extract de Portugal, Eau de Cologne and Lavender Water, in great varieties, Vegetable Rouge, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Dressing Cases, Dressing Combs, Razors and Scissors, Hair Powder, Powder Puffs and Boxes, Genuine Otto of Roses, in Fancy Bottles and Boxes, and Society and Boxes, and Fancy Bottles and Boxes, and Boxe nuine Otto of Roses, in Fancy Bottles and Boxes, and

every article connected with the Toilet. At the above Establishment will constantly be kept an extensive assortment of all the well known Fancy Soaps, PERFUMERY and COSMETICS, manufactured by SMITH PRENTISS, New York, including all his Musk, and Otto of Rose Soap, Shaving Cakes, Cosmetic, and Otto of Rose Wash Balls, Lip Salve, Lavender Water, Bear's Oil, Almond Paste, Cold Cream, Honey Water, Esprit de Rose, Extract of Roses, Musk, Jessa-mine and Lavender, Pearl Powder, Carbonic Deutrifice, Also, Prentiss' 4 sided Razor Straps. Country Mer-chants and wholesale Dealers supplied on the lowest

CHEAP BOOKS. GEO. W. DONOHUE, No. 188 South Second street, four doors above Pine street, has constantly on hand, a general assortment of MISCELLANEOUS

terms.

and SCHOOL BOOKS, which he offers for sale at very reduced prices. Teachers and others supplied on accommodating terms. N. B. The highest prices given for rags. jan. 5-dif

SELECTED RHUBARB ROOT PERSONS in the habit of using Khubarb, can be supplied with a very superior article at Moore's Drug and Chemical store, N. E. cor-ner of Chesnut and Seventh streets, Philadelphia. Also, on hand, a great assortment of fresh Lozenges, Wistar's Genuine Cough Lozenges, Carbonate of So-da, Guin Pectoral, Tolu Lavender,

pecachuanha, Ginger, Coltsfoot, Magnesia, Peppermint, Paregoric, Rose, &c. Also, to be had as above, a general assortment of fresh Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail. jan. 28-1m

BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 20 NORTH THIRD STREET.

HE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand, and till continues to manufacture, BRUSHES, of every description, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable erms, either for cash or acceptances. Country merchants and others, who deal in the article will find it to their advantage in giving him a call, as his prices is as moderate as will be found in the city.

Dec. 6—tf MERS BUSCH.

TEILL & EDGAR. No. 62 North Second street, five doors above Arch,
A BOY WANTED,

ROM 12 to 14 years of age, to attend in a
Store. Inquire, first door above the Post Office,
FRANKLIN PLACE.

No. 62 North Second street, five doors above Arch,
ANUFACTURERS of Military Trimmings,
Coach Lace, Fringe, Cord, &c.

| Coach Lace, Fringe, Cord, &c.
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| Coach Lace, Fringe, Cor

TO MANUFACTURERS THE Subscribers having the Agency for the sale of MACHINE CARDS, will execute Order and have them delivered in this City tree of expense risk, from the Manufactories of W. WHITTEMOR

Applied to the part of the party of the

& Co., J. & J. A. SMITH & Co., ISAAC SOUT GATE & Co., SILAS EARLE, PLINY EARL and JONES & WOOD, ail of Massachusetts. They also keep on hand an extensive assortment SHEET and FILLET CARDS, together with WHITE MORE'S, SMITH'S, SARGEANT'S, & EARLE HAND CARDS, both for Cotton and Wool. Apply their Hardware and Cutlery Store, No. 149 Mark street, Philadelphia.

G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE.

Comb. Plate. Cleaning Combs. Fallers' Jacks. Comb Plate, Cleaning Combs, Fullers' Jacks, a

HUDSON PAPERS.

CONSTANT SUPPLY of Super Roya Royal, Medium, Denny, Foolicap, Folio and Foo or sale, wholesale, at the Mill Prices, by SAMUEL M. STEWART, jan. 23—tf No. 122 Chesnut street.

U. S. CITY ESTABLISHMENT OLD STAND,

No. 90 Cherry street, two doors below Sixth street, A. G. RICHARDS A. G. RICHARDS

DESPECTFULLY returns his sincere than to "THE LADIES" of this and other citi throughout the Union, for past favours, and is happy acknowledge the particular and flattering notice taken his SUPERIOR MANNER of WASHING and DRESSING of CASHMERE, MERINO and CANTO CRAPE SHAWLS, SILK, SATINS, &c. &c. WARANTING the COLOURS NOT TO FADE, as LOOKING EQUAL TO NEW.

N. B. A. G. R. with ulcasure informs his friends.

N. B. A. G. R. with pleasure informs his friends at the public, that he has received from Europe, by a la arrival at New York, a fresh supply of materials for setting colors, superior to any he has ever used, which will, of course, enable him to give his work a great

degree of elegance.
THREAD and SILK LACE washed and mended, sept. 18-17

W. E. TATEM. COPPERSMITH AND SHEET IRON WORKER



Gutters, Copper Pumps and Mea Hatters plank and dye Ket tles, Washing and Preservin Kettles Mineral Water Apparatu

sia Sheet Iron Stoves of various patterns for burnie Work of every discription made and repaire n the most reasonable terms. A number of second hand founts for sale low.

New Orleans and Nashville



STEAM BOATS.

New steamboat Brandywine, Capt. Gordon, 500 tons.

General Coffee, Norvell, 150

Lady Washington, Wilson, 140

Will ply regularly during the business season, between New Orleans and Nashville, landing freight and passengers at intermediate ports. The subscribers, agents for the above boats, will receive and forward freight, without delay, by them, or any other hosts that make the posts in the subscribers. delay, by them, or any other boats that may be in poet, free of all expense, except drayage.

They are also appointed agents for the following boats, NEW ORLEANS AND LOUISVILLE.

New steam boat Uncle Sam, Capt. Hulbert, 500 toas.

Caledonia, Russell, 370

Daniel Boone, Lansdale, 350

Cavalier, Reeder, 220 The above boats are substantial and awift, and commanded by experienced men. One of them will be in New Orleans during the season, and goods forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Mississippi, Cumberland or Twa-

Rivers, by YORKE, MACALESTER & Co. Commission Merchants, New Orleans. For further information, apply to

MACALESTER & YORKE,
jan. 16—tf

No. 8 Minor aircet.

NOTICE.

A DMINISTRATION of the goods and chat-lets, rights and credits of EDWARD TWELLS, deceased, has been granted to the subscriber. All per-sons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make payment, and those having demands, to present their ac-counts, to JOHN C. LOWBER, 104 Walnut street. WHARTON CHANCELLOR, Administrator.

PAPER WAREHOUSE. NO. 4 DECATUR STREET. ULL & WHITE have the following articles, which they will sell at the lowest fprices for such. or good acceptances, viz: 250 reams Imperial printing Paper.

Royal do. Medium do. do. No. 1 2 and 3 Cap writing Paper. No. 1 2 and 3 Cap writing Paper. No. 1 and 2 Quarto Post do. Folio do. Hanging or Stainers Royal and Super Royal hardware Paper. Blue Cap Paper. Brown Wrapping Paper. 140 Medium do. do. 125 grs. Bonnet Boards. Book-binders Boards No. 33 to 65.

Trunk do. 16 to 22. Medium and Demi writing Paper. Plate, Parchment and Tissue do. Imperial, Super Royal and Royal coloured Paper. Envelope Paper, Cap Wrappers, and Blank Cards. Bleaching Salts, Alum and Twine and Felting. Albright's Columbian Syrup,

Superior to Panaceas for the cure of the follow

diseases, viz.:

diseases, viz.:

NECROSIS, (or affections of the Bones KING'S EVIL, (or Scrofula;) CANCEROUS and inveterate ULCERS; LIVER and BILIOUS COMPLAINTS; RHEUMATIC affections of the sea and SYSTEM generally; ULCERS of the MO and THROAT; SYPHILIS, and all diseases from the improper use of MERCURY,

As a general deparative article, or cleaner blood, this remedy possesses invaluable powers proves the appetite, and has also the remarkable of depriving the skin of that yellow bilious tint, where the season is believed to be common in bilious constitutions. so common in bilious constitutions.

The Columbian Syrup may be had of Warder Ma Druggist, No. 45 North Third street, William Royal

Druggist, corner of Fourth and Wood streets, The Cave, N. E. corner of Sixth and Market streets, Jon Reakirt, corner of Third and Callowhill streets, and Wood, S. E. corner of Third and Arch streets, as No. 29 North Third street, Zebulon Holmes, No. 1 Lombard street, and J. M. Pleis, No. 214 North Thir street, where numerous highly respectable certificates cures performed by the above Medicine, may be seen. Price \$3 per bottle, and \$30 per doz J. ALBRIGHT,

HE cheapest establishment for LADIES' SHOES, in Philadelphia, is at the Subscriber's, who offers, for cash, shoes of various des who offers, for cash, shoes of various descriptions, war-ranted, and equal to any in the city, at the low price of \$1 per pair.

C. SHEPHERD, 81 per pair. 76 South Fourth street, five doors above Walnut st.





ESPECTFULLY informs his friends, that he still continues to manufacture Combs and Looking Glasses of every description, and has on hand an extensive assortment, which he will sell at reduced prioss. Also, a variety of Fancy Articles and Japanned Wars.

JOHN ELLIOTT, 153 Market street, 2 doors below Fourth, North m

GLASSES THE SUBSCRIBER

Philadelphia, Sept. 30-tf No. 103 Arch street. LADIES' SHOES, ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR.

